POLITICAL EVENTS.

JUNE 1, 1821.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings continued. The House of Lords met, after its adjournment, on the 1st of May, but no particular business was transacted, either on that or the following day. On the third, the Bank Cash Payments Bill was read the last time and passed, on the motion of the Earl of Liverpool. On the 7th, the Royal Assent was given by commission to the Irish Starch Duties Bill, the African Company Abolition Bill, the Bank of England and the Bank of Ireland Cash Payment Bills. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Marquis of Winchester. A petition from Whitby, and another from Luton, prayed for a revision of the Criminal Code. The 8th, on the motion of Lord Lilford, the Poor's Settlement Bill was read a second time. Earl Grosvenor moved an address to his Majesty, for a return of all offices granted in reversion during the last year, which was agreed to. The London and Holyhead Road Bill went through a committee, and was reported. On the following day, petitions were presented from the merchants of London, and from the General Assembly of New Brunswick, against any alteration in the Timber Duties. The Poor Settlement Bill and the Scotch Hereditary Revenue Bill passed through committees, and were reported. On the 10th, the Earl of Lauderdale presented a petition against the Timber Duties Bill, and Lord Darnley called the attention of the House to a petition from the Inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, and hoped that Government would redress their wrongs. Lord Bathurst stated, that Government was disposed to do every thing possible to ameliorate and improve the condition of the people of St. John's. The Grampound Disfranchisement Bill was read a second time; several bills were read on the 11th, and a message was brought from the Commons with the Dublin Gas Light Company Bill, the Steam (Bottling) Engines' Bill, the Chichester Gas Light Bill, the Westminster Improvement Bill, the Conway Bridge Bill, the Mile-end Lighting Bill, and the Portsea and Nottingham Gas Light Bills, which were afterwards read a first time. The going into a committee with the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill was moved on the 14th. The Earl of Lauderdale, after some remarks in opposition to the principle of the bill, moved for a committee to report the names of the Mayor, Aldermen, and freemen of Grampound, distinguishing those against whom evidence of bribery had been given from those who had been unimpeached. The Earl of Carnarvon said he was not a reformer, but when corruption stared them in the face, he would always vote for correcting it. The Lord Chancellor was in favour of the motion for a committee: as to the bill, he objected to the system for which it would form a precedent—that of disfranchising innocent persons for the crime of the guilty. The Earl of Liverpool would support the bill, not as a reformer, but as a most anxious anti-reformer, considering it the strongest door that could be shut against the principle of reform: a worse case of corruption had never been proved than that of Grampound. Earl Bathurst and Lord Redesdale objected to the bill. Lord Lauderdale's motion was negatived; and the House agreed to go into a committee. Several witnesses were examined on the Strathmore peerage on the 15th, and the Earl of Limerick moved for the production of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th reports of the commissioners for enquiring into the rate of Customs in Ireland. On the 16th, 17th, and 18th, no motion of any moment was made

in the House. The Grampound Disfranchisement Bill being the order of the day, the Earl of Carnarvon moved the going into a committee for transferring the elective franchise to Leeds. It was warmly opposed by the Lord Chancellor, and several other Lords, in the committee, on different motions, one of which was to omit the words "that the Borough of Grampound should cease to return members to parliament," which was lost by a majority of 34. Lord Liverpool then moved that the elective franchise should be given to the County of York, which was agreed to. On the 22d, the Earl of Shaftesbury presented the report of the Bill for Disfranchising the Borough of Grampound; the Earl of Westmoreland opposed the bill. The Earl of Darnley wished to see the County of York divided, and the superadded two members to be given to one of the divisions. The Marquis of Lansdown presented a petition, praying for a revision of the criminal law. A petition was also presented by the Earl of Shaftesbury against any alteration in the timber duties, which latter occasioned some debate, and Lord Lauderdale moved that it be read that day six months, which was negatived, and the House went into a committee on the bill.

House of Commons.—Monday, April 30. The Marquis of Londonderry took the oaths and his seat for Orford. Some debate took place on the Audit of Accounts Bill, and the Spoiled Stamps Bill. The Army Estimates came under discussion, and several sums were accordingly voted, after Mr. Hume and Mr. Bennet had moved for smaller grants without effect. On the following day, the consideration of the Army Estimates was renewed, and opposed by several members, but they were finally agreed to. On the 2d of May, several petitions were presented, and a further consideration of the Army Estimates took place, which, after much discussion, were got through. Mr. H. Clive moved the second reading of the Metropolis Police Bill. On the 4th, a number of petitions were presented, praying for a revision of the Criminal Code, and against any additional duty on East India Sugar. The Marquis of Londonderry moved that the House should go into a Committee of Supply, when Mr. Hutchinson moved, as an amendment, "That the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole House on the State of the Nation, with reference to the present political state of Europe." The Marquis of Londonderry objected to the proceeding adopted by Mr. Hutchinson. When he came down to the House, it was under the impression that the House would go into a discussion on the Navy Estimates, and he thought it improper he should be diverted from it, and dragged into an enquiry about foreign politics. He did not presume to say what would be the result of present events on the continent, but he would caution the hon. member against assuming that because the Russian army had been put in motion in consequence of events in Piedmont, they were therefore to proceed to other countries and for other purposes. The motion of the hon. member was founded on an imperfect view of the political state of Europe, and therefore he felt bound to oppose it. Mr. Hutchinson's amendment was then negatived without a division. Mr. Hume then submitted several resolutions relative to a reduction of the Navy Estimates, which he afterwards withdrew, and the House went into a Committee of Supply. On the 7th, a petition was presented by Sir R. Wilson against the Use of Machinery, and the House went into a committee on the Steam Engines' Bill. The Marquis of Londonderry next moved, that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply; in making the motion, he observed, in respect to the Russian army, that it would not now pass its own boundaries. Mr. Hume moved a resolution with a view to economize, which was lost by a majority of 55. Many sums connected with the Navy Estimates were voted, and the House resumed. The next day Mr. H. G. Bennet called the attention of the House to a false and malicious libel in a scurrilous weekly paper called the *John Bull.* The article in question accused him, not only of having told

an untruth, but of having basely, and in a cowardly manner, broken his faith, and compromised his honour. It was unanimously resolved that the article was a false and scandalous libel, and a breach of the privileges of the House; and the printer of the paper was ordered to attend at the bar. Mr. Lennard moved for the repeal of the Seditious Meetings and Libels Bill, which was lost by a majority of 89 to 58. The repeal of the Seditious Libels Bill was lost by a majority of 88 to 66. Mr. Scarlett obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the poor laws, and Mr. J. Smith to amend those relating to bankruptcy. On the 9th, the printer of the libellous newspaper ordered by the House to appear at the bar, appeared accordingly, and was ordered with others concerned to appear again on the following day. Lord John Russell then rose and made a motion in favour of Parliamentary Reform, which stated in substance, 1st. that scandalous abuses prevailed at elections; and 2nd. that it was expedient for correcting them, to extend the right of representation to some of the large towns which sent no members to Parliament. Mr. Whitmore seconded the resolutions, four in number. The question being put from the chair on the first resolution, and no member presenting himself, the gallery was nearly cleared for a division, when Mr. B. Bathurst rose and opposed the motion, moving the previous question. The House divided, for Lord J. Russell's motion, 124; against it 155; majority against the motion, 31.

On the 10th, upon the motion of Mr. Bennet, Shackle, Cooper, and Arrowsmith, stated by Weaver the printer, on his examination, to have been concerned with him in the *John Bull* newspaper, were examined at the bar, and Mr. Bennet moved that the Attorney-general should prosecute them. The Marquis of Londonderry moved that the debate be adjourned until the following day; when Arrowsmith and Shackle were discharged, and Cooper, who acknowledged himself the author of the paragraph, and Weaver, who had been guilty of gross prevarication, were ordered to be committed to Newgate. The House went into a Committee of Supply on the 14th, on one resolution, upon which Mr. Hume divided the House —53 were for, and 110 against the motion. May the 15th, Sir F. Burdett and a number of other members presented petitions from persons who had received wounds at the Manchester outrage, on the 16th of August, 1819. Sir F. Burdett stated that his motion had in view to discover where the blame of this unfortunate business lay; that it was a circumstance affecting the happiness and freedom of the people, and the dignity and security of the Crown itself. It was to the disgrace of the Government that no enquiry had been instituted. He animadverted on what fell from different gentlemen in Parliament, who had endeavoured to shew that there was no ground of complaint; that all the statements made, of violence committed on the people, were without foundation—or that the violence was justified by the circumstances of the case. The Hon. Baronet here went into a detail of the statements which had been made at the time of the meeting, and which described the conduct of those assembled to have been disorderly and dangerous to the public peace; and then compared those statements with the evidence of facts which had since transpired in the trial of Mr. Hunt at York. He maintained that the interference of the military was uncalled for; and recounted at some length the cruelties which were committed. Mr. Wilmot spoke against the motion, and Mr. Denman in favour of it. The latter gentleman expressed his surprise at the silence preserved by his Majesty's Ministers, against whom such grave charges had been brought, and had been allowed to remain unrefuted. The Solicitor-general denied that the proceedings at Manchester had taken place under the authority of Government. Mr. Philips thought the motion highly expedient. Sir R. Wilson moved an adjournment, which was agreed to.

On the 16th, after some dispute relative to the Newington Select Vestry Bill, which had been petitioned against by 1960 persons, 106 only of

whom held to the amount of 4500*l.* in the parish, while 106, who had petitioned in its favour, had only 3600*l.* the Manchester question was resumed. Sir R. Wilson supported the question at some length; he asserted that the people were attacked, and held, if they had resisted, that such resistance would have been legal, the attack being most unjustifiable. Sir W. Crespigny was anxious that the Parliament should not be handed down to posterity as refusing to take up a subject which deserved the minutest enquiry. The Hon. Member read a statement justifying the conduct of the people at Manchester, which he stated to have received from a person of undoubted honour. Mr. Tynte lamented the unfortunate affair which had occurred, but he felt it due to the yeomanry who were employed throughout the country, to say that they did not deserve the imputations which had been passed upon them. Mr. Becher said, the more he thought upon the subject, the more he felt convinced that the conduct of the magistrates had not been such as to inspire public confidence in the laws, or in those who had administered them. The House was therefore bound to investigate their proceedings. The Marquis of Londonderry protested against the truth of the assertions of the Hon. Baronet, that the transactions at Manchester took place under the direction of his Majesty's Government—on the contrary, they knew nothing of the origin of the meeting, nor could the measures adopted be by possibility under their controul; nor were they at all informed of any particulars until after the receipt of Mr. Hay's letter; and it was from that moment only that the Executive Government incurred the least responsibility. As to the assertion that his Majesty had expressed his thanks for the blood shed at Manchester, it was false; but it was necessary to afford the Magistrates that support to which they were entitled, while it left their conduct open to the Courts of law. He looked upon the present motion as an attempt to irritate again the public mind, and concluded by expressing his confidence that the House would treat it with the same wisdom and firmness as on former occasions. Mr Scarlett said that the trial of Mr. Hunt at York no doubt decided the illegality of the meeting, but the question as to the mode of dispersion remained still unaltered. Nadin, the constable, having represented the impossibility of executing the warrant, Mr. Hulton ordered the military to appear, but he never directed the Manchester yeomanry to ride in upon the multitude. Of this Mr. Hulton assured him. The subject was deserving the consideration of Parliament, were it only to discountenance such proceedings in future. The learned gentleman exonerated Ministers from any blame on account of the violent dispersion of the meeting. The Attorney-general said the verdict of guilty against the persons tried at York had justified the conduct of the Magistrates; and if the conduct of the yeomanry were culpable, the time which had elapsed did not bar investigation in the Courts of law. Mr. Stuart Wortley opposed the motion. The House divided—for the motion, 111; against it, 235. Majority against the motion, 124.

May 17. On the motion of Sir J. Mackintosh, the Bill for mitigating the punishment of Forgery was read a second time. Some papers relative to the conveyance of letters by the Mail Coaches were moved for, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a motion that the report of the Committee on the new Postage Act be brought up. Mr. Warre moved that it be read that day three months, on the ground of its cruelty to animals. Mr. Martin contended that it would be impossible to find horses which would travel at the required rate. The House divided, for the report, 24; against it, 16; majority, 8.

On the 18th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the House going into a Committee for applying the unclaimed dividends, less than 100,000*l.* to the public service; which was agreed to, as was the grant of 500,000*l.* for the use of the Bank of Ireland. The House then went into a Committee of Supply, on which Mr. Chetwynd

moved an amendment, enforcing a rigid œconomy, which was negatived by a majority of 25 against it. Various sums were then granted for garrisons and ordnance estimates, and the Chairman reported progress. On the 21st, Mr. D. Browne moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Inland Navigation Acts of the 57th and 58th George III.; and the House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Creevey moved a resolution "that it appeared to the House that in the Ordnance estimates of the present year, 5900*l.* was charged for fortifications in the Island of Barbadoes, and that, as it appeared to the House that a certain duty of 4½ per cent. had been imposed for defraying such expenses, it could not consistently vote such a sum until it was satisfied that this tax had been faithfully employed, and was inadequate to the purposes for which it had been imposed. The House divided—Ayes, 58—Noes, 86; majority against the resolution, 28. Several amendments were made on different grants, by Mr. Hume and others, which were negatived, and the Speaker resumed the chair. On the 22d, only 86 members being present, instead of 100, on the ballot for a committee to try the right of the Peterborough Election, the House adjourned until the following day.

The following document was issued from the Admiralty Office on the 28th of April:—

"Vice-Admiral Sir Graham Moore has transmitted to this office a copy of a letter addressed by Captain Bruce, British Agent at Mocha, to Mr. Salt, his Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt, dated at Mocha, the 10th of January last, and communicating the successful termination of the expedition sent from India, under the orders of Captain Lumley, of his Majesty's ship Topaze, for the purpose of obtaining redress for the injuries which the British interests had suffered from the officers of the Imaun of Senna.

"The squadron arrived off Mocha on the 3d of December, and the agent having previously used every means to obtain redress without effect, the place was bombarded on the 4th, and an attempt was made to get possession of the north fort, which failed, with some loss. On the 5th a parley took place, and the following day two hostages were sent off to the squadron, with a promise that the British demands should be acceded to in fourteen days.

"This period, however, elapsed without the arrival of a person with proper authorities from Senna; and after allowing further prolongations of the truce, on various excuses made by the Imaum's officers, the squadron on the 26th commenced a brisk fire on the north fort, and the enemy being driven out of it, a detachment of seamen and artillery was landed, who took possession of it, and blew it up, after spiking the guns and throwing out the carriages.

"From the 26th to the 30th the squadron was employed in getting up to the south fort, which was attended with great fatigue and labour, as it blew a heavy gale the whole time, and the men had to lay out warps under the enemy's guns at matchlock distance. A few shot were occasionally exchanged between the ships and the batteries, and many messages came off from the shore, but without leading to any result. On the 30th a fire was opened on the south fort; it was breached and evacuated by the troops, and a party being landed from the squadron, it was totally blown up, and the guns spiked and carriages destroyed, as at the other fort.

"On the 2d of January, it being understood that Captain Bruce, the agent, intended to return to India, leaving the blockading force, an officer from Senna came off, and, producing his powers, acceded to all the terms of the new treaty proposed by the British, with the exception of two, which he assured the agent would also be agreed to after a reference to Senna; promising also that Hagie Futteh, the former Dolah of Mocha, by whom an offence had been committed against the English, should be delivered up to be treated by them as they should think proper. On the return of that officer to the shore, he sent off all the articles signed and sealed by himself, and other members of Government, and a paper sealed in the same manner respecting Futteh's disgrace.

"On the 4th the agent landed, and was received with every mark of respect; and the same day the Dolah was placed under confinement, and his property confiscated, being charged with deceiving the Imaum in regard to the demands of the English, and the real state of affairs.

"The greatest zeal, gallantry, and perseverance under fatigue, were dis-

played by all the officers and men in the expedition.

"In the unsuccessful attack upon the north fort, on the 4th of December, his Majesty's ship Topaze had four killed and sixteen wounded (two of the latter since dead), and the Company's cruizers and artillery four killed and eight wounded. Lieutenant R. G. Atkinson, of the Royal Marines, on board the Topaze, was killed, and Lieutenants William Moriarty, and C. M. M. Wright, of the navy, were wounded; Mr. C. P. Gill, master's mate, and Mr. Francis S. Burnett, midshipman, of the Topaze, were killed; and Mr. Robert Ward and Mr. William Stephens, Admiralty midshipmen, of the same ship, were wounded; Mr. Ward since dead.

"The only casualties which took place on the renewal of hostilities were, one marine, of the Topaze, killed, and Lieutenant Jacob, of the artillery, Lieutenant Wilson, of the Company's marine, and one seaman, burnt by the explosion of the mines, but reported as doing well."

The King held a levee on the 2d ult. at Carlton-house Palace, which was numerously attended; and on the following day a birth-day drawing-room. The latter was the most crowded ever remembered, there not being less than 2000 people present. His Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits.

An official Return to an Order of the House of Commons, states the amount (in British currency) of the produce of the revenues of Ireland for the quarter ending the 5th April, 1820, paid into the Exchequer, at 871,601*l.*; ditto, for the quarter ending 5th April, 1821, 973,355*l.*; from which deducting 18,629*l.* the decrease on stamps, there will remain an increase in the quarter ended 5th April, 1821, amounting to 101,754*l.*

COLONIAL.

East Indies.—Supplement to the London Gazette of the 15th of May:

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. Stanhope, to the Adjutant-General at Bombay, dated Camp near Dwarka,* November 27, 1820.

"Sir—For the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, it is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honour to announce the fall of Dwarka.

"On the 24th inst. the troops disembarked at Kutch Gud. Finding that Veowalla had been plundered and abandoned, that the peaceable inhabitants had been carried off into the jungles, and fearing the same system might be adopted here, I immediately pushed forward a detachment consisting of 500 sepoys, and the squadron of the 1st cavalry under Lieutenant-colonel Turner, as a check to such a measure.

"On the 25th I followed with the remainder of the force, with the intention of reducing the tower of Rupen Bunder, which commands the entrance of the creek, in my way, but which I found had been abandoned during the night.

"On my arrival I was met by a Vakeel, who professed great submission, but refused to comply with the only terms I conceived myself empowered to grant, that is, unconditional surrender, as specified in the proclamation, issued in conformity to the instructions with which I had been honoured, a copy of which I forwarded to Mooro Monack as my ultimatum, granting him till twelve o'clock for consideration, when I received a message proposing that I should allow him to send his brother to Bate, to consult with the Rajah, in concert with whom he had gone into rebellion, or to allow of his coming in person to treat with me under the guarantee of being allowed to return, should terms not be agreed on between us. A proposition of the same nature had been made in the morning, and I perceived that procrastination was the object; I therefore returned for answer, that I did not object to receiving him on the terms he proposed, and that his brother should be permitted to go to Bate, if he wished it, but that I would not suspend operations one minute.

"Deeming it a matter of some importance on account of the effect it might have on the minds of the other rebel chieftains, who had taken up positions in the different jungles, as well as on that of the Rajah of Bate, that a protracted system of warfare should not be adopted; I caused the field artillery from the east side, and the Nautilus cruiser under the command of Lieut. Middleton, on the west, to fire into the town, more under the hope of hastening Mooro Monack's decision, than with the expecta-

* Dwarka, or Juggut, N. Lat. 22 15".—E. Lon. 60° 7".

tion of making any serious impression on the place, the walls of which are of stone-masonry, with numerous towers at the angles and projecting in the faces, and much too strong to be affected otherwise than by battering-guns, of which I possessed but two, which were on board the boats, and in the landing of which there would have been some delay.

"This object was partially gained, inasmuch as it brought out several persons successively, amongst whom was the chief of Wassaye, and the head Brahmin of the Pagoda, and at last Mooro Monack himself, who, however, would accede to nothing short of having a provision made for him, and being allowed to remain in Okamundel.

"Having thus failed in the way of negotiation, I determined on endeavouring to cut off the retreat of the garrison, and to take the place by escalade. Having this in view, I strengthened and advanced the picquets which I had posted, and the morning gun served as the signal for the advance of three columns of attack, each consisting of 70 of the 65th, and 150 sepoys of the 2d battalion of the 3d, and 1st battalion of the 5th regiments of native infantry, and each party leaving 50 sepoys in reserve.

"The storming-parties moved to the points of attack, observing the greatest order, silence, and regularity, which was not in the least discomposed by the sharp fire from the walls and towers on their near approach, and during an interval of some minutes, owing to the height of the walls, while adjusting the ladders.

"The ladders being raised, nothing could exceed the ardour of the troops, which soon cleared the ramparts, notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the Arabs and Scindians, who, after discharging their matchlocks, fought sword in hand, but who, being once dislodged, were at length, with the greatest impetuosity, driven along the ramparts, through the town into the Pagoda, in which, and its enclosures, I expected the main resistance, having even taken it into my calculation (from a personal knowledge of the means of defence), that I should be obliged to breach the wall ere it could be carried; but the gallantry of Lieut. Faden, of his Majesty's 65th regiment, and Majors Digby and Stannus, and the ardour of the troops, surmounted this difficulty by gaining the summit of a lofty house, through intricate passages leading to a trap-door, from whence a descent was made into the area of the Pagoda.

"The garrison now endeavoured to effect its retreat into the adjoining jungles to the southward and eastward of the town, but were met by the different picquets I had posted, and, hemmed in as they were, a dreadful scene of carnage ensued. A large body of them were first met by one of the two troops of the 1st native cavalry under Captain Soilleux, by whom they were charged in a most brilliant manner; being near the shore of a back water, the bed of which is deep and muddy (and which passing under the south wall of the town, winds to the southward, parallel to the sea beach), they retreated through it, and were followed by the cavalry, but made a stand on the bank, where they were again attacked, though under great disadvantage, as it was with difficulty the horses could struggle through the mud, and it was here that the gallant Captain Soilleux received two wounds, one of which deprived the service of the right hand of a brave and excellent officer. From this position the enemy again threw themselves into the water, where it became deeper, and widened into a sort of lake; two large bodies of them got into clusters, and the rest of the expanse of water was studded with them, and they defended themselves for, I should think, an hour between two bodies of infantry, which I before alluded to, under Lieuts. Levery and Parry. At length, after great numbers had been killed, I caused our parties to cease firing, and after long persuasion the few that remained of one party were induced to surrender. Endeavours were then made to save the other in the same way, but they continued to fire, and it was not until two six-pounders had been brought against them with grape that they could be induced to give in. Almost every one of the few remaining were badly wounded, and the whole, after collecting all that could be found alive, amounted only to 50 or 60; and I have reason to feel confident that with the exception of those and fifty which were found in the Pagoda, none of the garrison escaped alive out of 550, of which it is supposed to have consisted. The women and children and peaceable inhabitants had some days before gone off into the jungles, or into Kattywar, and the Brahmins had, with my knowledge and approbation, retired to the enclosure of a pagoda outside the town, so that retribution has fallen alone

on that class which never gave, and consequently never expected to receive quarter. His Excellency will, I am sure, derive satisfaction from this report of the good conduct of the troops, all of whom admirably performed their duty, and owing to the peculiar character of the operations, nearly the whole were engaged. It must, however, always happen that some are more brilliantly engaged than the rest, and on this occasion his Majesty's 65th regiment and the detachment of the 1st cavalry were fortunate in the opportunity of displaying that high courage, tempered with coolness and discipline, which cannot be too much admired, and reflects the greatest credit on Major Digby and Captain Soilleux, commanding the detachment of these regiments. Nothing could, however, be better than the conduct of the second battalion of the 3d and the first battalion of the 5th native infantry, which, although much divided, shewed that zeal and gallantry which my knowledge of their excellent discipline would have led me to expect. The detachment of artillery maintained during the affair of yesterday and in that of this day, during the short time they were engaged, that gallantry for which that corps has so long been celebrated. Nor could any thing be better than the conduct of Lieutenant Hart and the pioneers, in carrying and adjusting the ladders, under a galling fire. To Lieutenant-colonel Gilbert of the 5th, and Turner of the 3d Bombay regiment native infantry, and to Major Digby, of his Majesty's 65th regiment, for their coolness and gallantry in leading the storming parties, I am greatly indebted. In concurrence with the opinion of his Highness, I directed that the heavy guns should be left in the entrenched camp, which, for the present, was to be considered as the depôt; that such stores only should be taken forward as the officers at the heads of departments should judge necessary for present use; that the tents should be left standing in the entrenched camp, with the exception of such as might be desired by the Medical Department, and of a laboratory tent for the Artillery: and that men should be warned to take with them the tools which they used for cutting wood, in addition to such as might be furnished by the departments for the purpose of sheltering themselves from the sun. [The dispatch then proceeds to name the officers who had distinguished themselves in the foregoing affair.]

"Total Killed—2 rank and file, 1 gun lascar, 1 bhustee, and 3 regimental horses.

"Total Wounded—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 2 havildars, 21 rank and file, 3 officers, and 10 regimental horses.

(Signed) "L. STANHOPE, Lieut.-Col."

The same Gazette that contained the foregoing intelligence, published also the detail of a reverse which the East India Company's forces sustained in an attack upon the Arab pirates in the Gulf of Persia, of which the following is the substance, contained in a letter from Captain Thompson, the political agent at Kishma. It is dated Muscat, November 18, 1820, and confirms the intelligence which had previously been received of the failure of the expedition against the Arabs of Alashkarah, in the Gulf of Persia. The object of the expedition was to co-operate with the Imaum of Muscat against those Arabs, who were of the tribe of Beni Ben Ali. The dispatch is of considerable length, and not uninteresting. The ill-success of the expedition seems to have been occasioned by the cowardice of the native troops (Sepoys), who, when in front of the enemy, turned round, and fled from the scene of action. The Imaum, who behaved most gallantly, was wounded by a musket-ball, which passed through his wrist. He had endeavoured to rescue a European, who was cut down, and one of the enemy fired at him so close that the powder entered the wound. Two of the officers also, whose names are not mentioned, appear to have acted with a gross disregard of military discipline. Instead of obeying the orders given to them by Captain Thompson, to defend a particular position, they marched away, carrying with them every person belonging to the artillery. The loss of the detachment engaged, was necessarily most severe, "as must always be the case," says Capt. Thompson, "when troops wait to be attacked with the sword, and then give way." Lieutenant Boswell, 1st battalion 2d regiment, and Captain Thompson himself, were the only ones known to have survived, at the time of writing the dispatch.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

WHAT a glorious festival is Easter, especially when thrust, as it is this year, into the very prime of the spring! Its joyous spirit has breathed forth even from the days of our Pagan ancestors, when it was sacred to the fairest of the goddesses, and is still as fresh as ever. The country is all starting into new life—the theatres re-open lustily after their sad suspension—and the nightingale and Miss Stephens resume their strains. But not the gleaming waters which supply the storied basin of Sadler's Wells—not the yellow flowers which sparkle on the slope of Primrose Hill—not the white blossom peeping out of the thickets of Hackney, "nor rising suns which gild the vernal morn," shine with such lustre as the stage lamps of one of the great theatres, slowly casting their broad and gentle light on the expanse of curtain which is soon to rise on the new and gorgeous melodrame—the best treasure of Easter. What feelings—more than recollections—are crowded into that interval, while the full band swells into the majestic harmony which suggested to our boyish hearts images of strange pomp, or some delicate instrument breathes forth an old tune which "almost makes us steal away and weep!" How many glorious scenic pictures, which we have witnessed at these halcyon times, "descending slow their glittering skirts unroll!" Again our hearts tremble with the sound of that fatal key turning in the lock of the enchanted chamber in Bluebeard, and again they feel the cold and delightful thrill of its visionary horrors. Again do we gaze on the long panoply of that sweet impostor, the Mingrelian Princess, and see the tender artifices of the mother in the tyrant's grasp, and gaze on the much-abused troop of sentimental cavalry, while Mrs. Henry Johnston not vainly essays "to witch the world with noble horsemanship." We listen once more to the voice of the enchanter before whom the earth opens—watch fearfully the descent of Aladdin into the sepulchre, and expatiate on those groves laden with immortal fruits, which are disclosed in the wondrous subterranean gardens. These with a thousand scenes of Arabian story, realized within the magic circle, come back on our minds, and enable us to feel a kindred pleasure with the crowds of serious children whose buoyant spirits are hushed in expectation of wild incidents, hair-breadth 'scapes, and golden palaces!

The managers of Drury-Lane, however, did not this year gratify these childlike tastes. Instead of an oriental romance or German tale of wonder, they gave us a plain story, entitled *Mother and Son*, which scarcely made amends in pathos for what it wanted in splendour. There was, however, some interest in the plot, something above mediocrity in the language, and a very pretty dance. In this Mr. Frederick White, who so narrowly escaped an ignominious death for a crime of which he was entirely guiltless, and his sister, Mrs. H. Beverley, took a prominent part, and were received with loud applauses. The youth, who is scarcely eighteen, was naturally rather embarrassed in this appearance before the public; but he danced with a grace and precision which gave sure promise of eminence in the department which he has chosen. It is impossible not to feel a deep interest in the success of one who, in the opening of life, has undeservedly drunk so largely of the cup of anguish; who has passed through the very bitterness of death, and has been snatched from the verge of the tomb to run the glad course of a public performer. Society owes him a recompense, which we trust will be truly paid him. His sister has not only shewn herself an accomplished dancer, but has displayed considerable merit as a melodramatic actress, at one of the minor theatres.

We heartily wish that we were not compelled this month to notice Lord Byron's drama of *Marino Faliero* as an acted tragedy; and we suspect that, by this time, Mr. Elliston is

nearly of our opinion. He acted, we have no doubt, from a genuine feeling of regard to the stage; prompted by an earnest wish that it should be adorned by the work of one of the most popular of living poets, and perhaps really believing that the author would not object to see that done by a gentle violence, which he would not concede to offer or entreaty. He was, however, mistaken;—for the result has shewn that Lord Byron's dislike to the ordeal of a public audience, was not only sincere but well-founded. The profits of the experiment will scarcely be worth contesting in an action at law, or materially enrich a receiver of the Court of Chancery, if they remain for ever in his hands. Is it fitting, that a celebrated author should be exposed to the misconception which such a result will produce? Must he be forced into an arena where he may probably fail and does not desire to succeed? Shall his works, against his will, be tortured by the managers, mumbled or ranted by inferior performers, hissed for want of effect, or applauded for merits not their own? Must he, perforce, be placed in the very middle of the play-bills as in a pillory, eulogized in the language peculiar to theatrical puffers? The failure of Marino Faliero on the stage certainly ought not to injure Lord Byron's reputation, but it is not so certain that it will be harmless; for the town are too ready to judge only by the individual success, and to rejoice in the discovery of a limit to the capabilities of genius. There are a few passages capable of scenic effect in Lord Byron's play: as the first indignation of the fiery Duke; his shrinking from the association of his fellow conspirators, and the moments on which all his destiny hangs when the bell tolls and pauses; but it is, in general, deficient in interest and character. The enterprise of the Doge is not inspired by a grand motive, or directed to a noble aim. He occasionally whets himself on by talking about popular rights and public abuses, but it is clear that he does not peril his life from any true love of freedom. Like Venice Preserved, Marino Faliero inspires no sympathy, either for the conspirators or the state; nor does it, like that tragedy, open private sources of love and sorrow, which may supply the want of generous heroism and exalted virtue. Angiolini does not interest us;—her love is at best esteem; her dignity is coldness; her affliction is not overwhelming. There is a want of the great requisite of tragedy—*action*, without which the noblest poetry is tedious, and the most eloquent expressions of passion fail to excite us. Some of the images were loudly applauded, some of the sentiments excited political contests, and much of the declamation was listened to with due respect; but there was no breathless suspense, no hushed expectation, no burst of ecstatic delight, no universal feeling of gentle sorrow. This want of effect was not to be ascribed, in any degree, to the principal actors, who improved every opportunity which the poet gave them. Mr. Cooper, in particular, played the difficult part of the Doge, with a degree of intensity and correctness which will not readily be forgotten. We have certainly never witnessed so successful a representation of old age—where kingly demeanour or high passion was retained amidst its corporal weaknesses. It is no very noble effort to depict the comic imbecility of age, so as to realize the picture drawn by Hamlet; but to seem an old man, yet a hero—to add fine characteristics to the generalities of imbecility—to give bursts of wild energy, without destroying the idea of bodily feebleness, is no common triumph of the histrionic art; and this was achieved by Mr. Cooper. The semblance of advanced years was far better preserved than in Mr. Kean's Lear; and the ebullitions of passion came more naturally from the withered and exhausted frame, and were more delicately tempered by its infirmities; and if there were not the same intense touches of feeling sprinkled through the performance, the character did not require them; nor is it fair to enquire how it would have been played were it other than it is. Wallack played with force, and Mrs. West with calm dignity;—but all would not do; and the tragedy of Marino Faliero, with

the aid of Mr. Elliston's eloquence, and the Lord Chancellor's injunction, was performed but a few nights to thin houses, and then retired to its only true place—the quiet library, and recollection of those who love the nervous and energetic in poetry.

An opera, framed on Colley Cibber's sprightly play of "*She would and she would not,*" deserved better success, though it did not obtain it. The introduced songs, although not particularly excellent in themselves, were so happily adapted to the situations, that the whole went off gaily without a moment of heaviness from first to last. There was nothing very high or hearted in it, except the humour of Munden; but the whole had an air of jocund frolic, which set the blood pleasantly dancing, and gave an exquisite impulse to the animal spirits. Madame Vestris sang her sweetest, played her best, and looked her handsomest. Miss Cubit acted up to her very prettily; Harley displayed all his usual fidgetty graces; and Munden was in his own choicest mood. Nothing could be more happily conceived or expressed, than the ecstasy with which he received the daughter's consent to the marriage he had planned; when his heart seemed beating with a second youth, and every limb and muscle appeared invigorated with the freshest energy. He grows more humorous, and more hearty, every time we see him.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Our Easter enjoyments were dealt out with a liberal hand by the managers of this princely theatre. They will not suffer the long line of spectacles (glorious dynasty!) to be rudely broken, even in these times when truth and nature and bare walls meet with jacobinical eulogy. A piece, taken from the German romance "*Undine,*" filled with sylvan bowers, fairy palaces, and marvellous changes, has delighted the young and the wise. The original tale, so gently mysterious, so wildly tender, so exquisitely blending the supernatural with genuine touches of human love, cannot be transferred to the stage without losing its most delicate beauties;—but it has at least, in this instance, suggested a series of the most fanciful scenery. We have the fisherman's cottage nestling in the boughs of the awful forest—the rising of the streams among the vast thickets about the little verdant island where Undine smilingly reposes—the dim apparition of Kuhlborn, of the water, watery—his emerging from the magic well encircled by the crystal fountain—and all the wondrous regions of his dominion, temples, palaces, tombs, colonnades, framed of all the riches of the deep, "far sinking into splendour without end." There is not so much interest in the piece, as in those where superstitions are familiar to our hearts;—but the oldest must enjoy it as a magnificent spectacle, while to the youngest it has "the freshness and the glory of a dream." Miss E. Dennett was a light and sportive Undine—Abbott a gallant knight of chivalrous bearing—Mrs. Vining a forcible representative of the disappointed lady—and Blanchard and Mrs. Davenport seemed an honest fisherman and his wife, just as one might expect to find them, if really obliged to claim shelter in their hospitable cottage.

If the managers had been contented, as all the town were, with this splendid novelty, it would have been well. But they were resolved to gratify every possible taste which the holiday visitors might bring with them; and accordingly engaged Frenchmen, of astonishing powers of limb and muscle, to risk their lives for the amusement of 'the most enlightened public.' One of these actually walked like a fly along the cove of the proscenium, to the horror and disgust of the spectators; who only refrained from a decisive expression of anger, because it was impossible to hiss while the danger lasted, or to avoid feeling delighted when it was over. The two next, pleasantly denominated the "Herculeses of France," displayed extraordinary strength and agility, but were no more "like to Hercules" than Hamlet himself. In general, their feats were merely astonishing, and in one or two instances shocking. There was, however, merit of a pleasanter kind in the representation of the antique statues; for though a "robustious periwig-

pated fellow," stuffed and padded for the occasion, is no very fit substitute for the beau ideal, the general resemblance of his attitudes suggested the idea of the exquisite works imitated, while the brilliant rapidity of their succession prevented the disgust which minute observation would have excited. In defence of the more perilous of these exhibitions, the managers urge a wish to display the power of muscular action in the human frame. But the theatre is not the place for the barbarities of scientific experiment. The imagination "hath no skill in surgery." And whatever pride may be excited by the proof of more capability in the "human form divine," is more than balanced by the shame of finding it debased to such unworthy uses.

Miss Dance made another attempt at the highest line of tragedy, in the character of Juliet, and made alike her excellencies and defects more conspicuous by the trial. That she did not entirely succeed is no dispraise; for never has any one (not even Miss O'Neill) realized our idea of this young and favourite creature of the sweetest of poets. Who can represent the most entire unconsciousness and the fullest maturity of the heart—or speed from infantine simplicity to deepest love; pass from budding hope to ecstasy, and from ecstasy to anguish; and curdle into a little moment a world of expectation, rapture, knowledge, heroism, and despair? Most of the Juliets whom we have seen, have not been sufficiently girlish in the first scenes—nor serious and intense enough in their declarations of affection—nor sufficiently calm and heroic in their preparations for the death-like slumber. They have been graceful women with the nurse—elegant coquettes in the precious hours of affection—and boisterous declaimers in the moments of resolution and agony. The Juliet of Shakspeare is none of these. A very girl at the opening of the play, knowing no affection but that of dutiful regard, she is matured to divinest womanhood;—there is no trifling in her demeanour—"her bounty is as boundless as the sea, her love as deep;"—she attains at once full acquaintance with happiness and grief, and is prepared for heroic daring by a few hours of love, as well as if she had been trained by years of sorrow. The music of her very words is the expression of pensive thought. Miss Dance played delightfully in the garden-scene, though not sufficiently apprehensive and intense. A playful delicacy, too light for the part, but exquisite in itself, gave full assurance that she will one day glitter among the most elegant heroines of comedy. Her best indication of tragic power was in the delivery of the line—"All this is comfort; wherefore weep I then?" which was given in a broken and hysterical tone, exceedingly natural and touching. In the most trying scenes she was too evidently destitute of a true feeling of the situation, and which no instruction, however able, can supply; but which, we trust, time will give. She is very far from being an intense or a finished actress—but as a novice, who has acquired her whole knowledge of the art in a few months, she is really surprising.

This was made even more decidedly manifest by her performance of Lady Townley, in the Provoked Husband, which we think, of all her essays, the fullest of promise. She wants (how can she do otherwise?) that entire self-possession—that swan-like majesty of movement—that air which speaks the assured consciousness of wit, beauty, and grace—that everlasting flow of animal spirits, attempered by high elegance of demeanour—which we rather imagine in the Abingtons and Farrens, than remember to have seen in a living actress. Yet there was a charming gaiety, a delicate crispness of voice, and a sweet waywardness of manner—fantastic tosses of the head and smiles alternately winning and triumphant—which shew no ordinary genius for comedy. We were even more charmed by her sprightliness in the earlier scenes, than by her pathos in the last. Charles Kemble's Lord Townley was admirable throughout:—the high sense of dignity mastering strong emotion—all the passion and all the self-command of the character, were strikingly true. It bore the real im-

press of nobility, and did not need the broad red ribband which shed its blushing honours on his breast, and which might as well be left off, as it would scarcely be worn by a nobleman at a tête-à-tête dinner with his sister. Mrs. Faucit looked and acted Lady Grace with great propriety; Abbott was not only useful, but ornamental in the part of Manly; and Emery, as John Moody, was quite beyond the pale of criticism. Miss Foote, happily restored to the longing eyes of the town, was as excellent in Miss Jenny as her delicacy and loveliness would allow. The other parts were filled by Liston and Fawcett, and Mrs. Davenport; so that the whole of this comedy, full as it is of sterling wit and sense, was acted in a style worthy of its merits.

Dryden's alteration of the *Tempest* —studded with songs, and embellished with new scenery, to supply the want of dramatic interest—has been revived at this theatre. Why should one of the most venerable productions of human genius be thus degraded? A piece with the same music and decorations might be "got up" from the last new novel to act as well. It is perhaps less vain to think of performing the Midsummer Night's Dream than the Tempest; because the last, besides its aërial wonders, has in our imaginations all the appearance of gray antiquity, and breathes of the far-off time. Its prodigies are to our feeling longer ago than the eldest miracles of Grecian fable; and lose more when an attempt is made to set them visibly before us. Dryden's profane introductions have been often censured, and never can be reprobated too strongly. To introduce two nondescript beings, who might profane the sanctities of our nature by foolish ribaldry, was not enough—but the innocent openness and sweet impulses of Miranda herself must be tainted, and the purest image of the poet's thought almost debased to a wanton! There is, no doubt, in the acted piece, the delicious singing by Miss Stephens and Miss Hallande, the bright vision of Miss Foote, which glitters over the stage as the personified spirit of the beautiful story, and declamation by Mr. Macready as Prospero, worthy of the mighty thoughts which he has to deliver. But even these are poor amends for the violation of the stateliest of poetic dreams; and these are counteracted by the infinite vulgarity of some of the comic acting. Mr. Emery's Caliban may be like a savage from the woods of Yorkshire, but breathes little of the wondrous isle. The last scene, in which a number of able-bodied singers come down to chaunt "where the bee sucks," among thick substantial clouds, and rise up again to leave the space for painted tritons and sea gods, is wretched mummery. In these things, the genius of Pantomine triumphs over that of Poetry, and Harlequin is the first of enchanters.

SURREY THEATRE.

The opening of this theatre formed one of the pleasantest incidents in the golden space of the Easter holidays. Its interior, which was scarcely worthy of its company before or behind the curtain, has been embellished in a chaste and tasteful style, and now perfectly satisfies the eye, while it does not attract it by any gaudy colour from the brighter region of the stage. No less than four new pieces, none of which have failed, and of which the larger portion are still attractive, have given ample proof of the unchanged vigour and liberality of the manager. The worst of these is a melodrame, founded on the well-known piece of farcical horror, called "Alonzo the brave and the fair Imogine," which is spun out into two acts without its ghost. The warrior is not really killed, but recovers from his wounds to play the spectre at the false one's wedding; and instead of bearing her off to the grave, takes her with exemplary charity to his arms. A strange and unpleasing effect is produced by the insertion of several stanzas of the poem among the plain prose of the dialogue, and the whole is in itself tedious and unmeaning, but redeemed, in some measure, by the naïveté of Miss Copeland and the pathos of Miss Taylor. *The Two Gregories* is a short and sprightly farce, extremely well acted.

We have never been more startled

by a theatrical announcement, than by the notice of the third of Mr. Dibdin's novelties, which was introduced as "A serious melodramatic romance, founded on Horace Walpole's tragedy of *The Mysterious Mother!*" That this piece, which even its author dared not "commend to the stage," should, in these times, be first produced, seemed almost impossible, since even the eulogies of Lord Byron are scarcely sufficient to overcome the voice of nature all over the world. The truth is, that had its subject been less daring, the play would have long ago been forgotten. There is unquestionably some dramatic power in its construction, and a few felicitous expressions in its language, but, for the most part, it is only "earthly, sensual, devilish." If a man will seize on the most fearful anomalies of humanity, he may easily curdle the blood with horror, as any one may pass for a wit with the thoughtless, who is not afraid to blaspheme. He who casts off shame may easily make men wonder. The Mysterious Mother is not remarkable except as an instance of unholy daring. At the Surrey Theatre, indeed, the sting is taken away, and the heart plucked out of the mystery. Up to the end of the fourth act, the piece proceeds as in the original—but there, at the moment of the marriage, a woman, whom the son had long ago injured, is substituted for the unknown sister; and in the fifth act, it appears that the offence of the Countess has been only a breach of her marriage vow, attended by no circumstances of horror. Indeed it is shewn that even this guilt has been simply in the mind; and she is reunited to a forgiving husband more easily than the frail wife of the Stranger. There is no great harm in this—nor any particular good. The whole loses its signification—and, ceasing to be horrible, is nothing. The chief interest excited is by curiosity to see how the manager will redeem himself and his characters. The acting, however, is excellent. Miss Taylor performs the Countess with a mild and touching dignity we have not seen on the stage since its great mistress left it; and Huntley and Watkins Burroughs give full effect to the eloquent declamations of the young Count and his friend. On the whole, however, we wish the piece had been left to the disgust of the good, and to Lord Byron's praises.

The new piece, entitled "*The Seven Champions of Christendom*," is the best of all Mr. Dibdin's novelties. It is full of the pleasantest anachronisms in the world. There is also the combat of St. George and the Dragon, with which all the fortunate possessors of our gold are familiar, as large as life. There are besides a great many amusing traits of national character for the philosopher—a procession to enchant a child—and a feast to satisfy an alderman. It is as witty as a tolerable farce—as gorgeous as a melodrame—and as interesting and full of change as a fairy tale.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH SCULPTURE.—ON THE PROPOSED MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE III.*

While philosophy, poetry, and general literature, have been so highly and successfully cultivated in Great Britain, there are certain departments of the fine arts in the practice of which we have fallen very short of excellence. The inferior branches of painting have been studied with unequalled success; and a proof is exhibited in the works of Haydon and Martin, that if there be any thing like a relish for the loftiest efforts of the pencil among the people of this country, native genius will be found to achieve them. Our deficiency is most conspicuous in sculpture and architecture. In the latter art, indeed, we have had Jones and Wren, who have left monuments of their genius, which our modern architects have yet to equal, before they can expect to attach permanent respect to their labours. But England has been hitherto very circumscribed in the pro-

* See page 126 of this volume

duction of sculptural talent. Perhaps the reign of a general or what may be denominated a national taste for sculpture, may be essential to that degree of excellence which rises above a tame mediocrity. There is in England universally, a want of that refined feeling for ideal beauty, and high sensibility to its correct forms, which are generated by a constant familiarity with the ancient relics of art. The Italian, accustomed from his infancy to the exquisite outline of antique figures, even in his household utensils, imbibes almost intuitively a taste for the correct and beautiful from habitual association. In the same manner Englishmen feel an attachment for Gothic architecture, grounded on early habit rather than on any conviction of its excellence; and our mechanics and artists are in consequence fond of imitating its prominent peculiarities, in those trades where the art of design is allowed free play.

The sensibility to ideal beauty among a people who have the best models constantly before their eyes, and the preference which they bestow upon it, constitutes a species of natural taste distinct from that which arises out of a cultivation of the mind, and is found in every country among men of letters, professors of the fine arts, and amateurs. The effects of this general taste may be discovered in the buildings, dress, and even the bodily action of the Italians. The French in their works of fancy possess a considerable share of it; their household furniture, their ornaments of every kind, and the decorations of their apartments are far more tasteful than ours. They acquired it from their southern neighbours; but its acquirement was no doubt by slow and imperceptible degrees. Among us the number who possess even a limited taste, is very small compared with the bulk of our population, who have not a remote feeling of it. A long period must elapse before the impression, produced by the writings and works of men of refined judgment in art—by the collections of some of our nobility and men of fortune—by the works in a purer taste than common which may be patronised—and by our public exhibitions of works of art—will remove the obtuseness of vulgar perception from the majority of the people, and impart to their minds a preference for the correct and beautiful, which, though slight in itself, will operate to increase the love of art in the nation. Secondary means are already contributing to this object; the introduction of the vases and utensils judiciously copied from the antique by Wedgewood, the improvement of form in our common china ware, and even the sale of plaster casts and Etruscan vases by Italian figure-makers, will not fail in time to infuse a certain degree of taste into the mass of the people. Barbarous as the ideas of a large portion of our population are in respect to art, there was a period not very remote when they were much more so. How great then is the necessity that all works which are to meet the public eye, to be public instructors in art, and to remain for ages memorials of the state of the fine arts in England at the time they were formed, should be executed in the purest taste and with the utmost skill which our artists are capable of displaying. Great works, which require general patronage and are true sources of national glory, are those in which we are most deficient. What interest now do the victories of the Athenians inspire compared with the reliques of art which they have left us? We are now more familiar with the name of Pericles than with that of any other statesman of Greece, not for the victories he achieved, nor for his politic government, nor for his personal virtues, but for the noble works he erected, and the names of Phidias, Ictinus, Callicrates, and others, with which he associated his own,—men whose bloodless fame eclipses that of contemporary warriors and statesmen, because the latter belonged only to their own age and nation, but the former to all time, and to all mankind.

The works of our sculptors have been in considerable demand for monuments erected at the national expense during the late war. This has been the only patronage the government of Great Britain has afforded to the fine arts, if it can deserve the name, when competition was for the most part excluded. Much marble has been chiselled out and money paid for monumental works, but nothing great has been produced. Though we have had many sculptors, we have been sadly deficient in the commanding genius which is able to create character, and to stamp upon the marble that sublimity of expression which can alone confer imperishable renown upon art. Our deficiency in sculpture does not arise, as some would pretend, from the influence of climate. One of the first modern sculptors is a Dane*, who according to this doctrine ought to have

* Thorvaldsen.

been inferior to any sculptor born in the southern, western, or middle counties of England. There are no doubt certain circumstances better adapted for calling a particular species of talent into action in one country than another; but genius itself is an universal heritage in respect to locality.

It is a disgrace to the nation that all public works have not been thrown open to competition, and left to the choice of a judicious selection of men, deeply versed in art. Either a public work is now given to one favoured individual, or a committee, wholly incompetent for the purpose, is chosen to decide on the plan. This is an old objection, and has been answered by a defiance to prove that the committees hitherto nominated have not taken the best design offered to them. If such were uniformly the case, we should indeed have good ground to despair of ever seeing the state of sculpture in this country other than it is at present; but we hope better things.

Committees, as generally constituted, are the worst means possible of deciding on the excellence of Art. Among such, interest is ever at play; and one or two real judges of art among them are sure to be little regarded. A city alderman who has grubbed his way to civic honours, however commendable for his industry and his powers of digestion, is but a sorry judge on such a subject. His idea will be, how he shall benefit some particular individual who has been recommended to him, by interesting the committee on his own side of the question; or, if he piques himself upon his taste, he will choose that design which is most encumbered with laurels and sprawling figures of Fame or Glory. If Government committees have had the reputation of being better than City ones, because, as is really the case, there are so many men of acknowledged taste among our nobility and senators—though it does not follow that such are always among the judges selected on similar occasions—it is curious that they should belie their better judgments, and after pompous sittings and grave deliberations, only shew the nation that "*Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus.*"

We have been led to these remarks by the publication of a design for a Monument to the memory of his late Majesty George III. If an instance were wanting to shew how ill adapted the generality of committees are for deciding on these matters, the present is a most convincing case, exactly in point. We know not who the individuals may be constituting this court of taste: we cannot therefore speak of them with prejudice, but simply from their conduct and the specimen of their labours laid before the public; and upon that specimen we congratulate both them and the country! They appear to have made no selection of a design from the studies of our best sculptors: after opening a fair competition among British artists; these they have excluded entirely, and taken a shorter road to their object. They fixed upon a design composed of the figures of Fame and Victory, stolen from the monuments in Westminster Abbey; and the Venetian horses and car of the Place Carousel, decorated with St. George's Cross, Commerce, the *Fine Arts*, Agriculture, and Religion, in the common allegorical taste. The Car itself contains a clumsy figure of his late Majesty, crowned with laurel of course, as represented upon our copper coin, and holding the crown and sceptre of the Tower regalia in his hands. To increase the allegorical attractions, a monster, no portion of which is to be found in Shaw or Pennant, among the creation of nature, is placed under the fore-feet of the horses; as if it were designed to depart as far as possible from truth and propriety.

Here was a noble opportunity for honouring the memory of our late Sovereign by a monument declaratory of the state of the fine arts at the time of its erection, and worthy of a powerful empire. No miserable court patronage should have been suffered to contravene these objects. Simplicity and originality should have been indispensable. Time should have been given, that the best artists in the nation might have matured designs. Those designs should have undergone the most scrupulous criticism, by men of acknowledged taste, and by artists. The reverse of this mode of proceeding has been adopted, and with a felicity in error unmatched until now, an architect, highly patronized, has been chosen to make the present design, thus excluding a competition among British sculptors. We were not before sensible, that the perfection of architecture had been attained in England, so that there was nothing more left for its professors to learn; and that, in consequence, they were at liberty to begin new studies. We did not conceive that their progress in art, and their noble daring, had yet justified them, like Michael Angelo, in attempting the union of the two professions in one individual. Some may be in-

clined to urge in their favour, that their exuberant stock of inventive acquirements might be as harmlessly suffered to evaporate in sculptural designs, as in degrading their imitations of the majestic pediments of the ancients, by garnishing them with towers; thus putting beyond question the orthodoxy of our new churches, by accommodating them with a chime for treble bob majors. We, however, are among those who think otherwise. We know that court favour can do the most miraculous thing on earth, after an Act of Parliament; but it has now, for the first time, metamorphosed an architect into a sculptor. This is something like real transmutation; it is the true philosopher's stone. Our portrait-painting academy may be one day changed by its magic into an academy of mathematicians, as our profound Oxonians metamorphose a whiskered German hussar into an LL. D. Nay, they may be made hereditary adepts in fluxions, as was once done at a German university. Thus a royal road to geometry will be discovered at last!

But what British artist of merit will model this work under the humiliating circumstances in which he must undertake it? If there be a high and just feeling among our sculptors—if they regard their future reputation, the best among them will decline the undertaking with indignation. Posterity will not credit that an architect designed a work which Mr. —— or Mr. —— executed; but the sculptor must father it "with all its imperfections on its head." The desire of fame is the main thing cherished among men of character in art; it is grounded on elevated sentiments, and it infuses a freedom and spirit into their works. Who then would be mean enough to cast a lasting stigma on his reputation by working up the design of another, and taking the responsibility for its defects? Let us imagine an Athenian mason drawing a design for Phidias and instructing him how to model it!

The nameless committee, it matters not who may have composed it, deserves no respect or mercy from any quarter, for the wound it has inflicted upon art. It has sanctioned absurdities that were beginning to die away as a better taste dawned among us. Nature, and nothing but nature, rigid truth, and the purest unmeretricious simplicity only, can be tolerated in such a work as the present. Allegories, if of the best order, are, in sculpture as well as in painting, always less interesting than real facts; for they are always either old, common-place, or far-fetched. Dragons, gorgons, and chimeras, are a perversion of taste, and fit only for those who relish the temptation of St. Anthony in a monkish daub, but feel no regard for the beautiful forms of nature or antiquity. If an artist of taste venture out of the circle of nature, he selects those forms which induce the mind to believe that his creation is part of the family of humanity. The centaurs and satyrs of the ancients were combinations of well-formed animals with the human body. The Caliban of Shakspeare, and the Sin, Death, and Satan, of Milton, possess outlines of nature, one of them in her finest form. The Angel of the Hebrews, and the mythological objects of the ancient Heathen worship, were drawn from the most beautiful living objects in creation; so that the imagination needed no effort to believe them real existencies. The superstition of the darker ages of Christianity peopled hell, and even earth in some places, with monsters, the offspring of diseased fantasy. The dragon of the Cappadocian freebooter St. George, is one of the latter description, and one of the best; it is a most ugly representation of this dragon, with three additional heads, which has been introduced into the present "splendid conception," as it has been denominated. This monster is sufficiently "splendid" to ornament a bomb-carriage, and to decorate the parade-ground of the horse-guards; but it is no proper adjunct to a work of high art. Sculpture is an imitation of perfected nature, and should exclude such figures from their vulgarity, for they have been multiplied upon tombs, monuments, and alehouse signs, beyond satiety, even to disgust. Ninety-nine artists out of a hundred would have made designs similar to the present a hundred years ago, in darker times of British art, provided the newspapers had brought the Venetian horses on the *tapis* in consequence of some contingent event. The only difference, perhaps, would have been, that all but half a dozen of such designs would have shewn a full-bottomed wig on the head of his Majesty, and a crown over it.

It is more than surmised that this gorgeous effort of British taste in the 19th century is to be carried into effect at the public expense. Had it been a bantling fostered by private subscription, and had the committee been formed from among the subscribers, it should have been as sacred to them as the dragon upon Bow-church is to its parishioners,

and as secure from our censures. But the case, we are led to believe, is otherwise; and the extravagance of the commendation which has been bestowed upon it, is in furtherance of the job, and a precursor to its speedy completion. We, therefore, protest against it in the name of good taste, of British sculpture, and of national character in art. Let us have a work which is simple and original, designed and executed by a British artist in the best style of which he is capable. Let us have any thing from Chantrey, Flaxman, or Westmacott, and not a monument designed by an architect, defective in originality, vulgar in conception, and, as will inevitably be the case if carried into effect by inferior artists, deficient in execution. Let not the British public have a work palmed upon it for the finger of the scoffer to point at, and to call up a blush of shame on the faces of its posterity.

Exhibitions of British Art open upon every side, and few things more rationally interesting can appear before any public. The *British Institution*, with its attractive picture "The Feast of Belshazzar"—the exhibition of *Mr. Haydon's historical pictures*, and the gallery of the truly patriotic *Sir John Leicester*, have already been noticed in our pages. Besides these, "*The Society of Painters in Water Colours*" have exhibited works of surpassing beauty, unrivalled in any other country. "The Exhibition of *Engravings by living British Artists*" has been opened in Soho Square, and is a most delightful collection of unequalled excellence in that walk of art. Mr. Hoffland has exhibited *A View of Richmond*, originally designed for the Royal Academy, to which he has added some other pieces. It seems that the multitude of portraits sent to the Royal Academy for exhibition was so great as to exclude Mr Hoffland's picture from an eligible situation. How deeply is it to be regretted that a host of unmeaning heads, possessing no intellectual attraction, should be allowed to choke up the rooms of the Academy, and nauseate the public. Really we think that a portrait or two of some interesting persons by Sir T. Laurence, in each exhibition, would sufficiently shew, what does not require such confirmation, his exquisite skill in that branch of art—that the other academicians should send as few as possible, and be content to satisfy their ambition with the reflection, that a national academy ought not to be a show-room of portraits, though conducive, perhaps, to their private interests in the way of emolument or ambition—finally, that the heads of bewigged judges and bishops, dowager duchesses, children in leading-strings, empty-headed dandies, peers known only in Debrett, and gormandizing aldermen, had better be reserved for the academician's private gallery. The portrait of Byron, Scott, or Wellington, or that of any eminent intellectual individual, creates a feeling of interest in the beholder, and is an attractive object, nay, it is a part of literature or history; but what communion can such hold with the motley crowd whose visages cover the academy walls, and exclude finer specimens of art! We venture to predict, that if the head of every booby who can afford to pay for the translation of its inane expression on an unlucky piece of canvass, is thus suffered to occupy the place of better things, meritorious artists will leave the walls of the academy entirely. If each academician must exhibit his full stock of portraits, let the Academy build an additional room out of the ample funds its exhibitions have supplied it with. *Mr. Glover* has opened an exhibition of his charming works. Mr. Ward has exhibited an *Allegorical picture of the Battle of Waterloo*. It displays considerable, though misused talent; we had hoped that allegorical painting, on a great scale at least, was in the grave "of all the Capulets." Mr. Ward has called it from its dusty habitation, neither for his own advantage, nor for that of the conquerors at Waterloo. First, however, in a national view, is the *Annual Exhibition of the Royal Academy*, a notice of which will be given in a following number.

The Marquis of Stafford and Earl Grosvenor permit viewing their noble collections by tickets, as well as Mr. Thomas Hope. A gallery is also erecting by the sons of the late Mr. West, for an exhibition of the works of that venerable artist. Thus London, at present, teems with shows of art, that cannot fail in the end to purify the public taste, while, at the same time, they afford a delightful visual entertainment.

We hear that a view of Carlisle, in aquatinta, from a drawing by Robert Carlyle, 19 inches by 14, is very highly spoken of. Few English cities present so fine an object for the artist, in regard to picturesque effect, or to the beholder from historical association. We have not seen the work, but have been assured that it will confer fresh honour on British art.

Illustrations of Shakspeare, by Robert Smirke, R.A.—The first number of this

work has been published by Messrs. Heath and Hamilton, and is to consist of 37 numbers, one every three months. The present part contains, (in a wrapper with the bust-portrait of Shakspeare neatly engraved on steel,) six plates illustrative of The Tempest. They are beautifully done. 1. Caliban bearing a load of wood, and cursing with bitterness. The figure from Mr. Smirke's painting is replete with character; and the engraving by Mr. C. Heath, in his best manner. 2. Prospero, Miranda asleep, and Ariel entering. The plate is by Engleheart. 3. Caliban, Trinculo, and Stephano. In this Mr. Smirke has borrowed from himself: it is the counterpart of the same scene in Boydell's Shakspeare. 4. Miranda, Sebastian kneeling, and Prospero observing. The lady provokingly short, the lover in the usual style, and the picture altogether common-place. 5. Trinculo, Stephano, Caliban, and Ariel, engraved by E. Portbury. There is great humour and great beauty in this: Mr. Smirke's forte appears to be humour. Trinculo in his robes is admirable; and the mischievous leer of Caliban, and the drunken swagger of Stephano, equally good. 6. The Denouement, engraved by S. Davenport. Here again Miranda is a head too short; the rest are well grouped, and the background spirited.

VARIETIES.

Oxford, April 21.—The Picture Gallery, in this University, has lately been embellished by models of the Temple of Neptune, in Pæstum, and of the Amphitheatre, at Verona.

The whole number of Degrees in Lent was D. D. 7.—D. Medicine 1.—B. D. 5.—B. C. L. 2.—M. A. 31.—B. A. 22.—Matriculations, 121.

The Rev. Hugh N. Pearson, M. A. of St. John's College, is admitted Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity, Grand Compounder; and the Rev. Charles Goddard, M.A. of Christ Church, and Archdeacon of Lincoln, &c. is admitted Bachelor in Divinity, Grand Compounder.

Trinity College, Dublin.—At the examination lately held in this University, the premiums bestowed by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Lord Primate of all Ireland, for promoting the study of the Hebrew language, were obtained by the undernamed students, Bachelors of Arts:—Thompson, Sillery, Doyle, Hassard, Kyle, Mason, Bryans, and Cosgrave.

Royal Society of Literature.—His Majesty having been pleased to express his approbation of this Society; and having honoured it with his patronage, by assigning the annual sum of one hundred guineas each, for ten Associates, payable out of the privy purse; and also an annual premium of one hundred guineas for the best dissertation on some interesting subject, to be chosen by the council of the Society:—

The following regulations have been adopted as the basis of its proceedings.

Objects of the Society.—The objects of the Society are, to unite and extend the general interests of literature; to reward literary merit by patronage; to excite literary talent by premiums; and to promote literary education by bestowing exhibitions at the universities and public schools, in cases of distinguished desert.

Constitution of the Society.—1. The Fellows constitute the principal body of the Society, and contribute to its support by subscriptions and benefactions. Every person elected a Fellow of this Society, shall pay annually the sum of two guineas, or more, at their option, or a proportional composition in lieu of the annual payments; and no person can be proposed for election unless on the recommendation of at least three Fellows.

2. The Associates form that portion of the Society to which its patronage is directed; they are to consist of two classes, viz. Associates under patronage, whether of the King, or of the Society; and Honorary Associates; from which latter class the Associates under patronage will chiefly be elected.

The class of Associates under patronage is to consist of persons of distinguished learning, authors of some creditable work of literature, and men of good moral character, ten on the royal endowment, of whom shall be natives of the United Kingdom, and Foreigners; and an unlimited number on the funds of the Society, as soon and in proportion as the amount funded shall be sufficient for the purpose: the whole number, both on the royal endowment, and on the funds of the Society, to be appointed by the council of the Society.

Authors desirous of becoming Associates, shall send a specification of their works; which being approved by the council of the Society, they will be eli-

gible to the class of Honorary Associates; to which class no person shall be elected, but on the recommendation of at least three Fellows of the Society.

Every Associate under patronage shall, at his admission, choose some subject, or subjects of literature, upon which he will engage to communicate within the year a paper or papers for the Society's Memoirs of Literature; of which memoirs a volume will be published by the Society from time to time.

3. The Honorary Members shall be such persons as are entitled to public respect on account of their literary characters; and are to consist of professors of literature in the several universities of the United Kingdom; head masters of the great schools of royal foundation, and other great schools; eminent literary men in the United Kingdom; distinguished female writers; and also foreigners celebrated for literary attainments.

Benefactions and Subscriptions.—1. An annual subscription of ten guineas continued for five years, and engaged to be continued at least five years more, or, a benefaction of one hundred guineas, will entitle such subscribers and benefactors to privileges hereafter to be declared, according to the date of their subscription. The same privileges to be extended to all other subscribers, or benefactors, when their respective subscriptions, or benefactions, shall collectively amount to one hundred guineas.

2. Honorary Members may become subscribers or benefactors; and, in order that every member of the society may have an opportunity of contributing to its support, the Associates, of both classes, will be at liberty to subscribe one guinea per annum. Voluntary subscriptions or benefactions from ladies or other persons, not desirous of becoming members of the society, shall be received, and a list of such contributors shall be inserted in the Society's Memoirs.

From the month of November to July, both inclusive, with the exception of the weeks of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, it is proposed, that a weekly meeting of the society shall be held on every Thursday, at two o'clock.

The detailed laws will of course settle more minute particulars and regulations. At present a provisional council is engaged on framing these, and conducting the other affairs of this royal endowment. The ten Royal Associates have been already proposed, two joint secretaries named, and, in fine, the whole is in train to receive the augmentation and support anticipated from the nation. The subscription, even before the plan has been generally promulgated, amounts to a very considerable sum, and includes many names illustrious for rank and literature.

The Unicorn.—Another animal resembling the description of the unicorn, as given by Pliny, is now on its way to this country from Africa; it nearly resembles the horse in figure, but is much smaller, and the single horn projecting from the forehead is considerably shorter than is given in the real or supposed delineations of that doubtful creature.

Dramatic Copyright. — A pamphlet published on this subject in 1819, in the shape of a letter to the Hon. G. Lamb, has the following plan to preserve the rights of authors from the voracious grasp of play-managers :—

"The literature of the drama might be protected in England upon the same principles as in France. It is there admitted that the attraction of a theatrical entertainment depends as much upon the author as the actors; and that the author is therefore entitled to a share of the profits, whenever and wherever his production is represented. The government collects and pays, to him or his descendants, a portion of the receipts of every theatre in the kingdom, on every occasion that his piece is performed. This would be a work of considerable difficulty in Great Britain; and I would therefore propose that, upon the same just principle, but attained by different means, every theatre, either of the metropolis or the provinces, should be constrained to apply to the Lord-Chamberlain, or any other public officer, for license to represent any new piece, which either might be offered in MS. to the proprietors, or which they might be induced to play, from any celebrity which might follow its publication; and that such license should be conceded to each theatre, either for a term of years or perpetually, upon payment of a sum to be regulated by the number of the audience which such theatre could accommodate. Or the same principle might be asserted by an enactment enabling the author to make a like agreement immediately with any theatre, by being secured that his piece should nowhere be exhibited without his permission.—The great object which I have at heart in this address is, to secure a fair ordeal for theatrical literature. It may be said that a dramatic author is not at present restricted in his appeal to the public though the medi-

um of the press. It is true. But, in the first place, there is a prejudice against plays which have not been acted, as being considered incapable of representation. Pope's sneer of "Shame the rogues, and print it," has placed an unsuccessful dramatic writer in a situation which all mankind appear ready to pronounce as ridiculous. Should he laugh at this feeling, and publish his production, if it attained the most brilliant reputation, he would possibly see his own fair fame applied to the profit of that very establishment which rejected him! What did the author of "Fazio" acquire from the liberality of one of the great London theatres?—Not even the poor privilege to have the name of his hero exempted from a barbarous mis-pronunciation! *Why, in the name of common sense, should a dramatic author lose all control over his own property the moment he shall incur the expense of transferring it from* WRITTEN *to* PRINTED *characters?* The Muses ought not to be mercenary, but they seldom prosper when they are left to feed upon 'the cameleon dish.' Of the advantages of such a plan as I have proposed, I may be allowed to say a few words in recapitulation.

"1st. The public taste would be appealed to without the intervention of managerial inattention or caprice, so that the drama would have as fair a field of emulation as the arts of painting and sculpture.

"2d. The demands of a rigid criticism, such as is exercised on other literary works, in union with the claims of the stage, would elevate the character of dramatic performances, and thus apply a satisfactory test to the reputation of the present successful writers.

"3d. The managers of the great metropolitan stages might resign the invidious distinction of sitting in judgment on all dramatic genius, and possibly obtain a succession of good pieces at a rate of expense which would be of trifling amount; with the additional advantage, that the previous acquaintance of the public with the merits of such pieces would obviate some of the defects of the enormous size of their theatres.

"4th. The provincial theatres might recover from their present neglect and decay, by ceasing to depend upon the metropolitan boards for novelties, which are generally unsuited to the characters of their establishments, and to the taste of their patrons; and these, as well as the lesser theatres of London, might be enabled to produce pieces of acknowledged merit, without the necessity of paying considerable prices for exclusive copies.

"5th. Authors, even of the highest pretensions, would have encouragement to apply themselves with zeal to dramatic composition, in the assurance that their merits would be fairly and liberally canvassed; and that a good acting drama would infallibly be produced, either upon a conspicuous or an obscure stage, but with a certainty that its reward would increase with its reputation."

Geology.—Dr. Maculloch, in a very valuable work lately published, after some introductory remarks on the methods of arranging rocks which have been adopted by different mineralogists, and on the plan of this arrangement and nomenclature, gives the following general catalogue of rocks, succeeded by some remarks on their order of succession in nature:—

PRIMARY CLASS.	SECONDARY CLASS.
Unstratified.	*Stratified.*
Granite	Lowest (red) Sandstone
Serpentine	
Stratified.	Superior Sandstones
Gneiss	Limestone
Micaceous Schist	Shale
Chlorite Schist	*Unstratified.*
Talcoze Schist	Overlying (and Venous) Rocks
Hornblende Schist	Pitchstone
Aetinolite Schist	Occasional Rocks
Quartz Rock	Jasper
Red Sandstone	Siliceous Schist
Argillaceous Schist	Chert
Primary Limestone	Gypsum
Compact Feldspar	ConglomerateRocks
	Veinstones

APPENDIX I.

Volcanic Rocks.

APPENDIX II.

Clay, Marl, and Sand	Alluvia
	Lignite and Peat.
Coal	

Dr. Maculloch apologizes for the introduction of coal and peat into this list: but the connexion of the former with the strata in which it lies, and the important illustrations of its history afforded by the latter, amply justify their insertion. With respect to the order of succession of the primary class, the claim of granite to the lowest place is unquestioned, but after it no certainty can be obtained, for the others are all found in occasional contact and in uncertain order; to illustrate this fact, Dr. M. inserts a table in his work, shewing the irregular order of succession in rocks in several parts of Great Britain.

Northern Expedition.—In addition to the preparations which were made for the last voyage to guard against the cold, the vessels are now lined with cork all round the inside, and have also an apparatus by a Mr. Sylvester, for conveying heated air all round the lower deck, and a small branch from the main pipe opening into each of the officers' cabins. They take out no salt beef; but, in lieu of it, a large quantity of beef, veal, and mutton, preserved by Messrs. Donkin and Co.'s process. In other respects, the provisions are the same as in the last expedition, only that there is a larger quantity, each ship being provided with stores and provisions for three years. They have also more coals, for each vessel takes 115 chaldrons. The Nautilus, a hired transport, is to accompany them as far as Davis's Strait, in order to carry out part of their fuel and stores, &c.; and it is reported that another vessel is to be sent to Behring's Strait, in the course of next year, to meet them there, should they succeed in penetrating to the Pacific, with an additional supply of such articles as may be deemed necessary. If the wind permitted, they were to drop down to Woolwich on the 27th April, there to take on board their powder and ordnance stores; and thence to proceed to the Nore, where the men are to be paid three months' pay in advance, in order to enable them to furnish themselves with clothes, and other necessaries for the voyage. Captain Parry, in a letter to a friend, says, "We drop down the river on Friday, and shall probably be at the Nore till the 4th or 5th of May, and then make a fair start across the Atlantic. Every thing belonging to our equipment is as I could wish. I have not a thing left undone which has suggested itself as useful; and we go out under every circumstance which, as far as *we* can see, is likely to tend to success. You will remember, however, that I am not over-sanguine, and you will oblige me much in checking, by every opportunity in your power, the high expectations, which are, I believe, too generally formed of our complete success." On the 8th ult. the above vessels sailed from the Nore.

Currents of the Ocean.—The following document was inclosed in a bottle, and thrown into the sea just twelve months ago. It was taken up on the shores of Martinique, on the 4th of February last. The bottle had thus travelled a distance of 2,500 miles in about ten months, 250 miles per month, or eight miles per day.

"The bottle which contains this card was thrown into the sea in lat. 5 deg. 12 min. S. long. 24 deg. 40 min. W. at noon, on the 28th day of March, 1820, from the ship Ospray, Glasgow, which sailed from Greenock on the 26th February, on a trading voyage round the world. Whoever finds this is requested to insert a notice of the time and place in some literary or political publication, with the view of establishing facts relative to the currents of the ocean.—All well."

Volcano in the Moon.—By a paper read before the Astronomical Society of London, from Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, it appears that the luminous appearance on the moon's disc, mentioned by Captain Kater, was seen there also; but Dr. Olbers adds, that he by no means thinks that it is a volcano, since the phænomenon may easily be accounted for on other principles, the particulars of which he will communicate at a future opportunity.

The Egyptian Tomb.—Mr. Belzoni has completed and opened his proposed models of the wonderful tomb which he explored in the precincts of the Nile. The representation is so perfect that the beholder can easily participate in the feelings which are induced by the contemplation of those immense works, which must have occupied hundreds of labourers and artists for many years in the completion. A mere verbal description was sufficient to raise the highest interest; but a *fac simile* has infinitely more attractions, especially when the industry and perseverance indispensable to the success of such an undertaking are reflected upon. Mr. Belzoni's Exhibition has charms not only for the admirers of art and the lovers of antiquity, but those who are influenced by curiosity alone will find enough to astonish and delight them. The chambers, in which the original size and colour of the figures on the wall are exactly preserved, present much matter for speculation both to the mythologist and the historian. A procession of captives attracts particular attention. Before a "hawk-headed divinity" are four red men with white kirtles; then four white men with thick black beards, and with a simple white fillet round their black hair, wearing striped and fringed kirtles; before these are four negroes, with hair of different colours, wearing large circular ear-rings, having white petticoats, supported by a belt over the shoulder; and next in order march four white men, with smaller

beards and curled whiskers, bearing double spreading plumes in their heads, tattooed, and wearing robes, or mantles, spotted like the skins of wild beasts. Now Mr. B. is disposed to consider the red men as Egyptians, the black-bearded men as Jews, and the tattooed as Persians; and these conjectures seem to accord remarkably well with the history of the times concerned: for Necho, the father of Psammis, whose tomb this is supposed to be, is known, both from sacred history and from Herodotus, to have had wars with the Jews and with the Babylonians; and Herodotus mentions his expedition against the Ethiopians. So that this procession may very naturally be considered as consisting of captives made in his wars. The passages in Scripture, which illustrate this portion of history, will be found in 2 Chronicles, chap. xxxv.. ver. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; and chap. xxxvi. ver. 1, 2, 3, 4; and in Jeremiah, chap. xxxvi. See also the 2d Book of Herodotus. It is impossible to conceive any thing more striking than this agreement of sacred and profane history, with this remarkable representation in the catacomb.—The gallery is further enriched with specimens of Egyptian sculpture; and there is a case of Egyptian curiosities containing idols, coins, mummies, scarabæi, lacrymatories, utensils, figures, vases, articles of dress and ornament, and a splendid manuscript of papyrus. The mummy of a long-armed ape is in perfect preservation, and covered with hair. The mummy of a young man, recently unrolled, is also in extraordinary preservation, and decides a great classical controversy, namely, in what way the brains were extracted for ancient embalming. It is distinctly ascertained that Herodotus was right in asserting, that this operation was performed through the nostrils; a crooked instrument can be readily passed up that organ, in the present subject, and command the whole region of the brain; which cannot be done either by the orifices of the eyes or mouth; and there is no opening whatever in the back of the head.

Atropia.—A substance has been discovered in the plant *Belladonna Atropia*, which gives to it the particular properties it possesses. This substance has been called *Atropia*; it is white, shining, crystallizable in long needles, insipid, and little soluble in water or alcohol; it forms regular salts with the acids, and is capable of neutralizing a considerable quantity of them. Its sulphate contains:

Atropia.....	38,93
Sulphuric acid....	36,52
Water	24,55
Total..	100

When Atropia and potassa are mixed in a red heat, the ashes (solution?) mingled with muriate of iron, produce a brilliant red colour.—*Journ. de Physique.*

Lithia in Lepidolite.—Professor Gmelin has detected lithia in two specimens of lepidolite; one being Swedish, and the other from Moravia. He endeavoured, without success, to form alum with this alkali and the super-sulphate of alumine.

Weights and Measures.—The commissioners of inquiry upon this subject have terminated their labours, and the following is an extract from their final report. The scientific reader must smile at the precision with which they identify the standard yard, by stating that so many inches and fractional parts of an inch of that standard "have been found equal to the length of a pendulum, *supposed* to vibrate seconds in London, on the *level of the sea* (at what place?) and in a vacuum." The late Lord Stanhope, had he been living, would, to use his own strong phraseology, have examined their guts out, before he would have suffered the commissioners to have proposed such a vague method of identification:—

"May it please your Majesty—We, the commissioners appointed by your Majesty, for the purpose of considering the subject of Weights and Measures, have now completed the examination of the standards which we have thought it necessary to compare. The measurements which we have lately performed upon the apparatus employed by the late Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn, have enabled us to determine with sufficient precision the weight of a given bulk of water, with a view to the fixing the magnitude of the standard of weight; that of length being already determined by the experiments related in our former reports: and we have found by the computations, which will be detailed in the appendix, that the weight of a cubic inch of distilled water, at 62 deg. of Fahrenheit, is 252,72 grains of the parliamentary standard pound of 1758, supposing it to be weighed in a vacuum. We beg leave, therefore, finally to recommend, with all humility, to your Majesty, the adoption of the regulations and modifications suggested in our former reports,

which are evidently these:—1. That the parliamentary standard yard, made by Bird in 1760, be henceforward considered as the authentic legal standard of the British empire; and that it be identified by declaring that 39,1393 inches of this standard, at the temperature of 62 deg. of Fahrenheit, have been found equal to the length of a pendulum supposed to vibrate seconds in London, on the level of the sea, and in a vacuum.—2. That the parliamentary standard Troy pound, according to the two pound weight made in 1758, remain unaltered; and that 7,000 Troy grains be declared to constitute an Avoirdupois pound; the cubic inch of distilled water being found to weigh, at 62 deg. in a vacuum, 252,72 parliamentary grains.—3. That the ale and corn gallon be restored to their original equality, by taking, for the statutable common gallon of the British empire, a mean value, such that a common gallon of water may weigh 10 pounds Avoirdupoise in ordinary circumstances, its contents being nearly 277,3 cubic inches; and that correct standards of this imperial gallon, and of the bushel, peck, quart, and pint, derived from it, and of their parts, be procured without delay for the Exchequer, and for such other offices in your Majesty's dominions as may be judged most convenient for the ready use of your Majesty's subjects."

Political Economy Club. — Monday, April 30, there was a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of originating a Society for promoting the Knowledge of the *Science of Political Economy*. There were twenty gentlemen present: amongst them were Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Malthus, Mr. Keith Douglas, Mr. Holland, Col. Torrens, Mr. Mill, Mr. Mushet, Mr. Tooke, &c. &c. A set of Rules for the government of the Society was read and adopted. The Members are to dine together once a month during the season, for the purpose of discussing questions connected with Economical Science. This is the first time any science has been proposed to be seriously discussed over turtle and Champaigne: the dry nature of the subject, perhaps, may require some such excitements.

Astronomy, Errors of the Tables of Planets.—The German observations of Jupiter and Saturn, as recorded by Bode, do not agree quite well enough to settle the question of accuracy of the tables of their motions, without a reference to the Greenwich observations. They appear, however, to prove that Bouvard's tables of both planets are considerably more accurate than Delambre's. The mean error of Bouvard in the H. longitude of ♃, about the time of opposition in 1819, was +5″.7 or —10″ in the latitude +3″.2 or —1″, according to Sniadecki and Derfflinger: in the H. longitude of ♄ —6″. 8 or +23″, and in the latitude +7″ or +6″. Delambre's tables of ♃ gave the longitude —21″. 1,—19″, —26″ or +12, and the latitude +1″. 7,+ 2″,—2″ or +4, according to Sniadecki, Bittner, Bürg, and Derfflinger. For Saturn's longitude, +63″. 1,+87″ and + 87″, latitude 0″,+12, and +14″, according to Sniadecki, Bittner, and Derfflinger, respectively. Bode, 1823. In the *Corrèspondence Astronomique* for February 1820, are above 30 observations of the lunar distances from Venus, made at Toulon, for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy of Irghirami's tables, published in that work, and partly copied into these collections: the greatest error does not exceed 11′ of longitude; and the mean error is much less. There are also 13 observations of the distance of Jupiter, in which the mean error is still less, and the greatest about 9′.—*Journal of Science.*

Literary Fund.—The anniversary meeting and dinner of the Literary Fund took place at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 10th ult. the Earl of Chichester in the chair. A numerous party of noblemen, gentlemen, and literary characters were present. To the benevolent intentions of the founders of this institution all must assent, but its peculiar object renders it difficult to say whether some of the most deserving persons, who may need pecuniary assistance, would ever avail themselves of its advantages. The notoriety of the assistance afforded, and the acknowledgments required, would be sufficient to deter men of the higher class of literature from applying for its aid. It has been well observed by a contemporary, that "the stream of its beneficence must be silent, or cease to flow. The man of education and talent, although of all men the most afflicted by the pressure of want, is yet too sensitive and too high-spirited to stand forth to the world as a dependent on charitable aid." There are doubtless many persons employed, in what is miscalled literary labour, who would have no nice feeling of this kind; but men of high talent and genius are generally of a different temperament and feeling on the subject. The institution, however, is highly praiseworthy, and deserves every en-

courragement, in which, from the report of the treasurer, Dr. Yates, it is by no means deficient. This report was highly gratifying. His Majesty subscribes annually 200 guineas a year, and it appears that the privileges conveyed to the institution by the charter granted by George III. which enables its members to acquire real property, are approximating rapidly to the extent permitted, which is 2000*l.* per annum.

Natural History.—A short time since, as David Virtue, mason, at Auchtertool, a village four miles distant from Kirkaldy in Scotland, was dressing a barley mill-stone from a large block, after cutting away a part, he found an ask or lizard imbedded in the stone. It was about one inch and a quarter long, of a brownish yellow colour, round head, with bright sparkling projecting eyes. When found, it was apparently dead, but after lying about five minutes exposed to the air, it began to shew signs of life. One of the workmen put snuff on its eyes, which seemed to give the animal great pain: it soon ran forwards and backwards with much celerity. After the lapse of about half an hour it was brushed off the stone and killed. When found, the animal was lying in a round cavity coiled up thus O, the cavity itself being an exact impression of the animal. This stone is naturally a little damp; and about half an inch all round the animal was of a soft sand (moist), the same colour as the animal itself. There were about 14 feet of earth above the rock, and the spot where the block, in which the lizard was found, was cut from the quarry, was about 7 or 8 feet deep in the rock, so that the animal was from 21 to 22 feet from the surface. The stone was perfectly solid, without fissure, quite hard, and one of the best to be got from the quarry of Cullaloe, which quarry is perhaps the best in Scotland.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Ancient Statue.—The Marquis of Rivière has presented to the King an antique statue, recently discovered at Milo; though somewhat mutilated, it is a fine relic of art, and is generally affirmed, by the best judges, to be a *Venus genetrix*. It is about seven feet high, in two parts, and is naked above the hips, round which is rolled a thick drapery. The naked part of the figure is sculptured with admirable skill, and the marble expresses the suppleness of the skin to the very life. The position of the body is charmingly graceful; and yet the figure is not of *ideal*, but seems to belong to the very finest of *real* nature, as if it had been chiselled in the same school as the figures of the Parthenon.

Encouragement to Artists.—A new regulation has taken place relative to those artists who are supported by the Government, and which has met the King's approbation. It relates to such as obtain at the competition of the Institute, the first prizes in painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving, and musical composition. The painters of history, the sculptors, and the architects, acquire by obtaining this annual prize, the right of passing five years in Italy. The painters of historical landscape, and the gem and medal engravers, for whom there are prizes given by the Institute every four years, have a right to pass four years in Italy. The copper-plate engravers who obtain the first annual prize, receive a pension of 2000 *frs.* for five years, and must reside in Paris, where they are to execute a plate under the eye of the Academy of Fine Arts, on account of Government. The musical composers who obtain the annual prize, have a right to a pension for five years, to be passed, two at Rome and in Italy, one at Vienna and in Germany, and two years in Paris and other cities of France. This new regulation will, no doubt, tend greatly to the benefit of students, and confer fresh credit on the Institute and Government.

Diminution of Crime.—The number of criminals in France condemned to hard labour for life and branding, to hard labour for a term of years and to be branded, and to hard labour simply, shews crime to be diminishing in that country, or at least the most notorious crimes, for which these are the punishments affixed. In 1817 there were 3329—in 1818, 2569—in 1819, 2015. Of course those condemned to imprisonment or banishment make no part of the above numbers, any more than those

executed; the latter, however, are very few in number throughout the whole kingdom, seldom exceeding three or four in the city of Paris annually.

The following are the number of pieces played, and the receipts at the different Theatres of Paris for 1820:—

	francs.	
Theatre Français, the National Theatre for genuine tragedy and comedy only, 7 new pieces, receipts ..	694,144	*
The second Theatre Français, 15 do.	337,567	*
Royal Academy of Music (French Opera,) 3 do. ..	373,062	
Comic Opera, 8 do.	748,359	
Italian Opera, 4 do.	346,343	
Le Gimnase Dramatique (just opened,) 4 do. ...	20,519	
The Vaudeville, 22 do. ...	488,772	
The Theatre of Varieties, 26 do.	539,072	
La Gaîté, 10 do.	353,513	
L'Ambigu Comique, 7 do.	374,852	
Porte St. Martin, 26 do. ..	543,408	
The Olympic Circus, 7 do.	209,949	
	5,029,560 *fr.*	

Or about 209,565*l.* sterling.

Hospital of St Louis.—This hospital has been lighted with gas. The consumption of coal amounted to 3,179 hectolitres, which at 4 fr. 20c. per hectolitre, cost 13,353fr. 90c. The sale of coke, &c. produced 11,925fr. 84c.; so that the expense remaining for the coal was 1428fr. 06c. Including all the expenses, the lighting this hospital cost 3688frs. 06c. which provided 714,321 cubic feet of gas. The expense of lighting with oil was 8000frs. annually. Allowing, therefore, 10 per cent. for the interest of 40,000frs. the cost of fitting up the apparatus for gas, the net benefit is only 311fr. 94c.; but the superior light, which is *three* times greater at present, makes ample amends for the smallness of the profit.

French Literature.—Accounts have been received from the French traveller in Egypt, Mr. Frederic Caillaud. They are dated the 22d of November last. He was preparing to set out the same day from Syene for Dongola. Ismael Pacha, the son of the viceroy of Egypt, had gained a great victory: the head-quarters of the expedition were at Dongola, from which the Mamelukes had been expelled. The journey from Syene to Dongola, on the left bank of the Nile, takes one month. Mr. Caillaud intended to make astronomical observations on his way, and to collect all kinds of information respecting the antiquities of the country, which are at present but little known.

Royal Institute.—M. Cuvier lately read an *eloge* on Sir Joseph Banks, a charming composition, which was loudly applauded. The speaker began by paying to the learned English naturalist a tribute of encomium for the services he had rendered to men of science in general, and to those of France in particular. "During the war," said M. Cuvier, "he was the constant protector of learning, and the redresser of the injuries sustained by men who wished tranquilly to devote themselves to study. He effected the liberation of literary and scientific Frenchmen, whom the fate of war had thrown into captivity; and through the intercession of the French Institute, he gained a similar indulgence in favour of numbers of his countrymen who were confined at Verdun. He secured the expedition of La Perouse against any attacks on the part of the English navy, notwithstanding the war that had been declared between France and England. He was the first individual whose benevolence penetrated into the dungeon of Messina, where Dolomieu the naturalist was confined, in violation of the rights of nations. During the late war, the objects of natural history, collected by Captain Billardiere, were, while on their passage to France, captured by English privateers, and conveyed to England; but Sir Joseph Banks caused them to be restored without even the boxes being opened. It is needless to add, that he was no less liberal with regard to the immense treasures which

* Here is the sum of 1,031,711*frs.* received in Paris at the representation of *genuine* and *classical* tragedy and comedy only; by far the largest receipts for any theatrical exhibition of one kind in that city. The tragedies of Corneille and Racine, Voltaire, and others, and the comedies of Moliere, draw full houses in France; while in England, Shakspeare, Otway, and our real tragedy and comedy, cease to afford interest. Any thing for *effect*, whether pantomime, buffoonery, juggling, or rope-dancing, is resorted to in what ought to be the classical theatres of the nation, to fill them. Surely the French are not a more intellectual people than the English, or else the latter possess no taste. Perhaps the true reasons, after all, are the size of the houses, their ill regulation, and the dictation of the *canaille* in the galleries.

he himself possessed in scientific objects. It is somewhat singular, that he has published nothing of consequence. M. Cuvier expressed his regret, that neither Sir J. Banks, nor Solander, his travelling companion, had drawn up a narrative of the observations they made during their expedition round the world. Fortunately, however, a collection of the most valuable information had been published, if not by Sir Joseph, at least by others to whom he had communicated what he knew. He was satisfied in placing his store of knowledge at the disposal of any one worthy to profit by it. In alluding to the misunderstanding which arose between Captain Cook and Sir J. Banks, M. Cuvier observed that he could not presume to decide between these two celebrated men. "Yet," said he, "when it is recollected that Captain Cook, on his second voyage, disagreed with the two Forsters, and that on the third he declined taking any naturalist with him, it may be supposed that it is difficult to reconcile the discipline and arrangements of the interior of a ship, with the convenience and independence requisite to a scientific man." M. Cuvier very much amused his audience by the lively manner in which he related the history of the storm that arose in the Royal Society of London, on the subject of pointed and blunt conductors; a storm that raged at the period when Sir J. Banks was created President of the Society. The English being at that time at war with America, it was considered patriotic in London to defend the blunt conductors; and this insignificant quarrel became at last a political affair. Even an illustrious personage did not disdain to take a part in the ridiculous dispute; "forgetting," observed M. Cuvier, "that sovereigns deserve praise when they respect science, and more particularly when they promote it; but that they should never employ their authority to give it a direction conformable to their own opinions or wishes."

SPAIN.

The Cortes has decreed the re-establishment of the School of Engineers, and the Government newspapers have published the conditions required for admission into it. The candidates must be acquainted with arithmetic, algebra, elementary geometry, rectilinear and spherical trigonometry, analytical geometry, and the integral and differential calculus. Those are admitted, in preference, who join to these acquirements a knowledge of the French and English languages. The term of study in the school is fixed at three years.

GERMANY.

Vienna.—An historical account of the public library in Vienna has lately been published—*Kurzgefaste Beschreibung der Kaiserlichen Bibliothek in Wien*, by which it appears to have originated in the year 1440, consisting only, at that period, of some MSS. which the Emperor Frederick IV. had purchased. It is indebted for its first organization to the poet laureate Conrad de Celtes, who in 1495 was appointed librarian to the Emperor Maximilian I. Since that time it has been successively augmented by the incorporation of other libraries and collections of MSS. including those of Conrad, Busbeck, Fuggen, Tycho Brahé, Baron Hohendorf, the Prince Eugene of Savoy, Apostolo Zeno, &c. as well as the collections which had been before formed at Ambras, Inspruck, and by Mathias Corvinus, King of Hungary. The immense building which it occupies at present was constructed in 1723 by the Emperor Charles VI., and since its transfer thither it has been made public. The literary treasures it contains are divided into four principal classes: the collection of MSS.; that of engravings; the *incunabula*, or *princeps* editions, and modern works. Among the scarce objects in the first classes is a geographical chart, the most ancient known, called the Table of Peutinger, dated in the 13th century. A hieroglyphical MS. of Mexico, done upon 65 leaves of deer-skin. *Hilarius Pictaviensis de Trinitate*, on Egyptian paper of the 4th century. Several MSS. on parchment, coloured purple, with gold and silver letters. The original MSS. of *Jerusalem Delivered*, by Tasso. The original act of the Roman Senate for the abolition of Bacchanals, dated in the year 186 before the Christian era, engraved on tables of bronze. The collection of engravings is about 30,000, filling 800 cases, of which 217 contain portraits, and 25 miniatures painted on parchment. In the number of *incunabula* are seven Xylographique works (*i. e.* printed with wooden characters). The total number of printed volumes amounts to 300,000. This library is open to the public for six hours every day, but in the true spirit of the present Austrian monarchy, the curiosity of readers is thwarted by a prohibition to read many of the books, and the persons in attendance strictly observe the injunction.

Botany.—A Vienna journal contains some communications from the Island of Martinique, written by a botanic gardener, sent there at the expense of M. Sieber, the same person who lately attracted the public attention in Germany by his proposition for a remedy against hydrophobia. The letters state, that the writer has forwarded to Europe a quantity of plants, seeds, &c. from that island, by which he hopes to compose a Flora of 3 or 400 species, specimens of which will be most beautiful. He climbed the Blue Mountains in that island, where no botanist had ever preceded him, but had considerable difficulty to engage some of the inhabitants of the island to accompany him on his excursions. They were fearful of serpents, which are very numerous there, and the natives take a singular method to preserve themselves from danger; they place an earthen pan in the road filled with chicken's blood, on swallowing which, they pretend that the serpents cease to be venomous. On the heights of the mountains, the traveller found himself in the midst of a rich vegetation, so varied, that he scarcely knew where to begin his collection. The shores of a lake were covered with plants, and bushes, of various kinds, vines, &c.; and on the higher summits were alpine plants of a most singular description. From Martinique, this botanist intended to visit Jamaica for a like purpose.

Philology.—M. Frederick Adelung has lately published, in 153 pages, "A View of all known Languages and their Dialects." In this view we find in all 987 Asiatic, 587 European, 276 African, and 1264 American languages and dialects, enumerated and classed; a total of 3064.

Scull of Descartes.—It deserves to be mentioned as a remarkable circumstance, that the scull of the celebrated Descartes was lately sold for 18 banco dollars, at the auction of the library and effects of the late Professor Sparrman.—*Hamburgh Paper.*

ITALY.

In an Italian publication, called *Saggio sulla Popolazione, &c.* the intention of the writer is to point out the causes which have contributed to the prosperity and decline of the kingdom of Naples at different periods. According to this writer, the population of that kingdom in 1465 was 1,597,376; it augmented until 1505, during the government of the Arragonese; it then declined a little under the Austrian dominion, but afterwards augmented under Charles III. In 1766, the population was 3,953,098; in 1775, it arose to 4,249,430; and in 1791, to 4,925,381. Since that period it has yet more increased, and in 1804 was 4,974,659.

Oil Painting. — Chevalier Tambroni has sent to the press the oldest treatise on Painting which Italy possesses. Its title is *Instruzioni Pittoriche*, by Cennino Cennini, the pupil of Giotto, and has hitherto remained quite unknown in the Vatican library. This work is very interesting for connoisseurs. Among other things, it is mentioned that oil-painting was known in Italy before the time of John of Bruges, to whom the ultramontane writers attribute the invention. This does not seem to be proved, at least not to the extent here asserted: the use of oil in painting was introduced gradually, but the Netherlanders were probably the first who painted wholly in oil.

Aerostatics.—A Roman journal states, that M. Mignorelli, of Bologna, has discovered a method of giving a horizontal direction to balloons.

Canova.—Canova has just finished a noble statue of a horse, which he prides himself upon, as one of the very best works he has produced.

POLAND.

Monument to Copernicus.—A colossal monument is to be erected at Warsaw, in honour of Nicholas Copernicus, (born at Thorn, in 1473, and died 1543) on an elevated base, in bronze, representing the philosopher, in an antique costume, and sitting upon an antique chair. He is to hold a celestial globe in one hand, and in the other the MS. of his System. This monument is to be erected by the voluntary contributions of the nation.

SWEDEN.

Baron Edelcranz.—Sweden has just suffered an irreparable loss. The most learned and indefatigable of the political œconomists of that country, Baron Nields Edelcranz, president of the Board of Trade, died on the 15th ult. after a long illness. He was born in Finland, a country which has furnished Sweden with many statesmen, soldiers, and literati.

TURKEY.

Hassel, a German statistical writer, makes Turkey, in Europe, on the best and most recent authorities, to contain a population of 9,482,000. Of this population, the Turks do not amount to one third part, and the Greeks alone amount to about five millions. For instance, the Bulgarians, about 1,800,000, a Sclavonic people, are partly of the

Greek and partly of the Mahomedan religion. The Bosnians, about 850,000, are also of the Greek religion. The Albanians speak Sclavonic and the old Illyrian language, and are partly of the Greek and partly of the Mahomedan religion. The Walachians and Moldavians, 1,230,000 according to Hassel, but about a million and a half in number, according to Mr. Wilkinson's account, are only Greeks too by religion.

AMERICA.

Natural History.—There exists in America an enormous spider, whose size (the body alone being an inch and a half long,) enables it to attack even small birds. M. Moreau de Ionnes has furnished a memoir on its manners, as observed by him at Martinique. It spins no web, but lodges in the crevices of the rocks, and throws itself with main force upon its prey; it kills humming-birds, fly-birds, and small lizards, taking special care to seize them by the nape of the neck, knowing that they must be thus killed with the greatest ease. Its strong jaws seem to infuse a poison into the wounds which they inflict, for such wounds are considered much more dangerous than they would be by their depth alone. It envelopes its eggs, to the number of from 1800 to 2000 in a ball of white silk, and this fecundity, joined to its tenacity of life, would soon cause the island to be overrun with it, had it not active and innumerable enemies in the red ants, which destroy the greater part of the young spiders.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Vegetable Poison.—The leaves of the Meadow Saffron, or *Colchicum Autumnale* of Linnæus, whose blossom appears in the preceding autumn, are a most destructive poison to cattle. An extensive farmer has lately lost seven fine yearlings, in consequence of their eating this noxious plant. The first symptom of disease they exhibited was a violent purging, which in the course of a day reduced them to excessive weakness. After this, constipation of the bowels took place, which the remedies usually administered in such cases would not relieve, and the cattle died in the course of the following day, evidently in great pain. Upon opening them, the stomachs were found to be highly inflamed, and the villous coat to be entirely destroyed, more particularly that of the first, second, and fourth, the last of which was quite full of this noxious plant, which had become dry and hard. The remedies first applied by the parish leech were aperients, such as castor oil, &c. but these had no effect: alkalies were afterwards administered, but perhaps too late to counteract (if they were efficacious towards it) the virulence of the poison.

Blindness in Horses.—A correspondent says, "From many years' experience, I am convinced there is no cause to which the blindness in horses can so justly be ascribed, as the humour of the driver to have the *winkers* or *blinders* of the bridle sit close or snug, as it is termed; by which there is unavoidably a pressure on the side of the eye, which necessarily causes heat, with much irritation, and consequently a local fever."

Ploughing.—An agriculturist expresses his surprise that many farmers in the light hilly situations should plough their lands as if they were wet—namely, up and down the hills; whereas by ploughing across them, all the rain would be stopped by the ridges, instead of running to the bottom, and frequently carrying the seed, soil, and manure with it. He has proved the superiority of the plan from experience. He also mentions that some years ago he set broad beans between the rows of the principal part of a crop of potatoes, which not only sheltered them, but conducted the dews to their roots, and both produced excellent crops; but in a small part which was not set with beans, the potatoes were scorched up, and scarcely worth digging.

Tea-Tree.—The tea-tree does not grow naturally any where but in China, but it is cultivated in many gardens both in Europe and America. It rises to the height of five or six feet; its leaves are oval or elliptical, from one to two inches in length, and of a deep and glossy green. Its flowers are numerous, and white, and are composed of a calix, petals, and a great number of stamina. It is only cultivated in any quantity in China and Japan, and there the leaves are prepared in the way in which they come to us. According to Kæmpfer, it will grow in any soil and climate. At the age of three years it begins to be fit for use, and every six or eight years the ground is replanted with new trees. The leaves are prepared in the following manner: In February and March the young and tender leaves of a few days growth are gathered; and in consequence of their comparative scarcity and high price, these are generally consumed only by

the rich. This is called Imperial Tea. The second gathering is in May, when some of the leaves have attained their usual growth; they are then plucked indiscriminately, and this mixture of the young and mature leaf is the Bohea. The third and last gathering is made about the middle of summer, when all the leaves are at their full growth.

On Training the Fig-Tree.—"Let the stems, if there be, as usual, many within a narrow space, be gradually reduced to one only; and from the top and parts near it of this, let lateral branches be trained horizontally and pendently, in close contact with the wall. Under such treatment, all troublesome luxuriance of growth will disappear; the pendent shoots will not annually extend more than a few inches, and few, or no more leaves will be produced than those which the buds contain before they unfold. The young wood consequently ceases to elongate very early in the season, and thence acquires perfect maturity; and by being trained close to the wall is placed secure, or nearly so, from injury by the severest frost. The quantity of mature and productive young wood thus necessarily become very great, relatively to the size of the tree; and the fruit being in contact with the wall, and not shaded by excess of foliage, acquires an early and perfect maturity. In some experiments which I made last year, and to which I paid very close attention, I found that where I had trained one branch of a cherry-tree perpendicularly downwards and another upwards, the fruit ripened most early, and most perfectly, upon the pendent branches; and as the branches of the fig-tree in, I believe, all its varieties, grow more or less pendent, it appears probable, though I have not attended to this circumstance, that the figs will ripen best upon pendent branches. As the young wood, under the preceding mode of management, ceases to grow early in the summer, and the sap consequently ceases to flow so abundantly on the approach of autumn, I think it extremely probable that the main stems of the fig-tree will be less subject to injury by frost: but if these should require protection, it is obviously more easy to defend one stem than many. When small young fig-trees are to be planted, I have found much advantage in confining their roots in pots of very rich mould; for by these means their luxuriant growth is checked, and early fruitfulness induced: and this habit, when once acquired, will not, I believe, be lost, when the roots are relieved from the constraint of the pots; but I have not yet witnessed the result of this experiment".—*Trans. Hort. Society.*

Mr. Editor,—As I find the technical terms given in a receipt in a former number of your Magazine (for curing cattle of a distemper they were attacked with in 1818, in consequence of the dry weather, and which may again occur) have puzzled some readers, it will be acceptable to have a simple detail of the process which saved a number of valuable calves, one of whom recovered after the left fore limb was much affected. I shall specify the dose for each animal, and request the reader to observe, that the same quantity, allowing only for a little more or less according to the age and vigour of the subject, was given to all the calves by way of antidote.

For a calf three months old, allow the bulk of two pigeons eggs of *salt petre*, dissolved in half an English pint of water; to which add a table-spoonful of vinegar, and a table-spoonful of fresh barley-meal. Mix all well together; and, adding a full pint of warm water, put the whole ingredients into a common bottle, which, with the half pint of water first used, will be nearly filled; shake the bottle well, and pour the contents slowly into the throat of the calf. Let him rest an hour, and then apply friction to his skin, with a hard brush, continuing thus to stimulate circulation in all his body and limbs, a full quarter of an hour. If he seems inclined, let him rest another hour; and then, if the weather is hot, drive him into the sea: or if the situation is inland, plunge him into a lake or river. If the season is cool, it will suffice to give exercise by driving the creature rather smartly for half an hour. It must also have three times daily, a wine-glassful of a strong infusion, prepared from aromatic herbs; either wormwood, angelica, rosemary, mint, rue, sage, or juniper berries. The infusion to be put into a bottle, with a tea-spoonful of strong vinegar. The nitre, as first mentioned, is to be administered twice a day; and the friction and exercise to follow each dose, as already described. Observe, the calf is not to suck, or to have feeding milk, for two hours after taking the medicine; and it must have rest after this nourishment. It is hardly necessary to explain, that the time for taking milk, or exercise, or medicine, should be arranged so as to make the intervals regular and proportionate. B. G. A. S.

USEFUL ARTS.

NEW INVENTIONS, &c.

New Invention to Walk on Water.—A Mr. Kent, of Glasgow, has invented a machine by which he is enabled to walk, on the surface of the water, with perfect safety, at the rate of three miles in the hour. Mr. Kent lately walked on the Monkland Canal, at the rate of three miles in the hour, which was witnessed by about 200 persons.

Pyroligneous Acid.—Experiments continue to be made with this interesting fluid; and it is thought that it may be effectually used by fishmongers, to keep fresh fish sweet for long journeys in summer. Fish wiped clean, and their gills removed, if brushed lightly over with the acid, will be fresh and good after travelling any requisite distance. Meat or fish, moderately salted, then wiped and brushed over, or dipped in the acid, will keep a voyage round the world:—such is the information we receive from the preparer. It seems important to ascertain, whether beef and pork so prepared, and dry packed (or pressed), will serve for the common purpose of voyages, because the salt junk, and pork packed in a pickle or rock salt, are bad eating, and injurious to health.

Extraordinary Knife.— Sheffield has long been celebrated in every quarter of the globe for her unrivalled excellence in the manufacture of all descriptions of cutlery; but one of the grandest specimens of the art produced by human ingenuity, is to be seen at a warehouse in Norfolk-street, Sheffield. The article is a knife, of most curious and exquisite workmanship, and containing no less than *one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one* blades, and other instruments, surmounted by a crown of gold, at the top of which twenty-one blades are inserted.

New Printing Press.—Mr. Hellfarth, a printer at Erfurt, has invented a press to print eight sheets at a time. This machine, which may be made of any size, supplies 7,000 copies of each sheet in twelve hours, making 56,000 sheets printed on both sides. The machine is put in motion by one horse; and three men are sufficient to supply it with sheets and take them away. Each sheet perfects itself.

New Anchors.—Two anchors for first-rate men-of-war have been finished in the smithery of his Majesty's dock-yard at Plymouth, on Mr. Pering's patent; and two more are making for the Britannia. These anchors are consolidated throughout, whereas on the old principle they were only bars of iron faggotted together, and incrustated only on the outer surface. The value of one of these, which weighs nearly five tons, is about 400*l.* and takes twenty men forty-six days to complete it.

New Musket.---A Halifax United States newspaper says, "We have seen the new-invented and repeating musket, so called from being calculated to discharge eight single balls in regular succession within the space of about 16 seconds. The musket has two locks, one at the usual place, the other about half way down the barrel. The balls are perforated, and a small fuse passes through each, which is lit by the cartridge to which it is attached. The priming is, in the first instance, set on fire by the lock fixed on the barrel, the trigger of which is drawn by a wire, and the charge in the chamber of the gun may be kept in reserve."

Perambulator.---A Mr. Pritty has invented a machine for measuring distances with the greatest accuracy, and upon an entirely new principle. It may be affixed to a gig, or any other carriage, or to a wheel for running by hand. The distance is not marked by an index, like the hand of a clock on a circular superficies; but the number of miles, of furlongs, and of rods, is shown in a line, by proper figures, in their proper places. These figures are constantly changing, of course, as the machine is moved either backward or forward. The machinery, which is so simple that it cannot be out of order for many years, will measure a distance of 100 miles, before it re-commences its work. At starting, however, it can easily be set to 0 miles, 0 furlongs, 0 rods, on the scale. Mr. Pritty can adapt the machinery to the circumference of any wheel; and intends to purchase a patent for his ingenious invention.

NEW PATENTS.

J. SINCLAIR, *of Edinburgh, for an Improvement in the Manufacture of Shawls, Plaids, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Gown-Pieces, and other Articles into which coloured Threads are wrought into Flowers, and other fancy Figures, in the Process of Weaving.*

The object of the invention, and the manner of using it, are as follow:—The mode of weaving hitherto used in the manufacture of shawls, plaids, scarfs, handkerchiefs, gown-pieces, and other

similar articles into which threads of different colours are wrought into flowers, and other fancy figures, in the process of weaving, has been with a tweel on the surface or right side. The effect of the tweel, thus employed on the surface, is to break the minute points and veins of the pattern, and, by bringing up the warp and other ground-threads, which are necessarily of a uniform colour, and placing them in diagonal or oblique lines across the spotting-threads of the surface, to injure the purity of the colours, and impoverish the pattern designed to be formed by them. By employing a different texture, the points and veins of the pattern are formed with the minutest accuracy, and leave the spotting-threads of the surface much more pure, and unmixed with the warp or other ground-threads; no more of these warp or ground-threads being allowed to come to the surface than are necessary to bind the spotting-threads into the cloth, and those which are thus necessarily brought to the surface being so disposed as to be scarcely perceptible to the naked eye. The essential particular of the new texture is the setting aside, or appropriating, a certain portion of warp, for the purpose of coming between the spotting-threads of the surface, and what are commonly called the ground, weft, or woof-threads. A portion of the warp thus employed, effectually keeps these out of the surface of the cloth, where they cannot appear without material detriment to the purity and boldness of the colouring. It gives a pliability and softness to the cloth, and it appears to produce a more equal and regular surface, by affording a smooth and equal bed for the spotting-threads. This operation is of course effected by a machinery which will attain the objects before described, and which appears to be very accurately adapted to the purpose of the inventor.

T. Dobbs, *of Birmingham*; *for a new mode of uniting together or plating Tin upon Lead.*

The object of this patent is principally effected by first laying a very thin coating of tin, or in other words, simply tinning the lead by rubbing on it melted tin, with hurds, rags, or tow, impregnated with turpentine or some resinous material, and then applying the tin in a thicker coat over the previous thin tinning with a ladle in a mould. The two metals will then be found to adhere together and form the plating required.

Richard Penn, *of the County of Surrey, for an improved Mode of Manufacturing Ornamental Wooden Furniture, by the Application of Machinery.*

This improved mode of manufacturing wooden furniture consists in the employment of the turning lathe, furnished with the sliding rest, such as is in common use with many turners. The sliding-rest, or cutting tool, is attached to certain simple machinery, by means of which the lathe and sliding-rest are employed in a manner which has not hitherto been adopted. The sliding-rest is not only used as a carriage for the cutting tool; but the cutting-tool, to the face of which is given any required form suited to the moulding or embellishment intended to be produced, revolves upon its own axis by means of a small pulley driven by a band; and is kept in action by any of the powers in common use for giving motion to machinery; and while the tool or cutter is kept in action, revolving upon its own axis, and carried along by means of the sliding-rest, the wood is kept either stationary or in a slow motion, in such a way as to bring the different parts of its surface (conformably to the pattern or figure intended to be produced) successively under the operation of the revolving cutter or tool. The patent is granted, not for the invention of the tools but for their application, for the first time, to the manufacturing ornamental wood furniture.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

I. Pellafinet, of Earl's-court, for a machinery and method for breaking, bleaching, preparing, manufacturing, and spinning, into thread or yarn, flax, hemp, and other productions. March 27, 1821.

W. Southwell, of Gresse-street, for certain improvements on cabinet piano-fortes. April 5, 1821.

J. Goodman, of Northampton, for an improvement on stirrup-irons. April 5, 1821.

H. Goldfinch, of Hythe, for an improvement in the formation of horse-shoes. April 5, 1821.

W. Annesley, of Belfast, for improvements in the construction of ships' boats and other vessels. April 5, 1821.

W. Chapman, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for a method of transferring the ladings of lighters and barges into ships or vessels, or from ships or vessels into lighters and barges. April 12, 1821.

J. H. Marsh, of Chenies-street, for certain improvements on wheeled carriages. April 17, 1821.

J. Smith, of Hackney, for an improvement in the method or machinery employed for shearing or cropping woollen cloth. April 18, 1821.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Lord Byron's Plagiarisms.—B. V. is correct—the charge in the Literary Gazette, made against Lord Byron, of a plagiarism from Lessing, is an egregious blunder. The stanzas beginning *Kenn'st du das land, &c.* referred to by Madame de Stael in her work upon Germany, were written by Goëthe, and will be found in his novel of Wilhelm Meister, where they are put into the mouth of Mignon, expressing her regret of Italy. So far from *twenty* lines in the opening of the Bride of Abydos being stolen from this song of Goëthe's (*not Lessing's*), the song itself only consists of three stanzas, and four lines of the first stanza alone are those from which Lord Byron took the opening of his poem, and which he has amplified and improved into a passage of rare beauty. The following is a close version of this first stanza :—

Know'st thou the land where figs and citron trees are growing—
Where golden orange fruits under dark leaves are growing—
And the zephyrs soft from the blue west are blowing,
Where the humble myrtle and the laurel grow?—
Know'st thou that land?
Thither, thither,
With thee, my beloved, with thee would I go.

So much for "*twenty* lines *literally translated* from the German of Lessing." The other stanzas bear no resemblance to Lord Byron's verses. R. V. observes in continuation, that the above is not the only error of the same nature in these would-be criticisms, little reputable to their author, who reminds him of Sterne, "I looked only at the stop-watch, my lord!" The truth is, there are far fewer ideas which are thoroughly original in the world, than we generally suspect. It is the province of genius, however, to detail and embellish these in a thousand different ways, and thus to instruct and delight us. Like the tints and hues of nature ever reflected from the same objects, and originating in the same causes, yet for ever various and beautiful. How comes it that the first novel writer of the age has escaped the lash of this "learned German scholar," if the adoption of a beautiful idea from a foreign work be a crime?

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ANTIQUITIES.

Cotman's Architectural Antiquities of Normandy. Part III. Royal fol. 3*l.* 3*s.*

Historic Notices, in reference to Fotheringay. By the Rev. H. K. Bonney, M. A. author of "The Life of Bishop Taylor.". 15*s.* royal 4to.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Dibdin's Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour. Imperial 8vo. 3 vols.

This is a most delightful and instructive work, bringing home many recollections of foreign scenery in a manner almost as perfect as art can accomplish. With the bibliographical part we confess we have least sympathy; the scarcity and age of a work are hardly valuable qualifications in our eyes, where the contents are oftentimes worth nothing; but the bibliographical passion, if it may be so called, has its uses, and from much rubbish it here and there draws forth something that has escaped the wreck of time, and is well worthy of seeing the day. The typographical execution, the exquisite style of the engravings, and their picturesque effect, are well worthy the present age of British art. We shall perhaps at some future time revert to this work, which, with all its elegance and attraction, we are sorry to find, is not to be dispersed over the world to amuse and enlighten: the number of copies struck off being limited, to render the work perhaps an object of more value in the eyes of the Roxburghe Club, the members of which fundamentally abhor a plurality of impressions. We confess, however, that we are vulgar enough in our ideas to prefer its beautiful typography, engravings, hot-pressed vellum paper, and amusing contents, to the first missal ever printed by Caxton, or to a primeval impression of a homily from Wynkyn de Worde's virgin types.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &c.

Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt, to February, 1793. By George Tomline, D. D. Bishop of Winchester. 2 vol. 4to. 3*l.* 3*s.*

BOTANY.

Flora Scotica; or, a Description of Scotish Plants, arranged both according to the Artificial and Natural Methods. In Two Parts. By William Jackson Hooker, LL.D. F.R.A. and L.S. &c. 8vo. 14*s.* bds.

FINE ARTS.

The Magazine of the Fine Arts, and Monthly Review of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Engraving. 3*s.*

The first number of this Magazine, devoted exclusively to the Fine Arts, appeared on the first of last month; and if the professions of its conductors are acted up to, it will be a valuable accession to the number of our periodical pub-

lications. The public will expect, however, that it be conducted on the basis of rigid adherence to truth and justice in matters of art. It unfortunately happens that jealousy and partiality among contributors in the circle of artists, often render the efforts of the best-intentioned editor void. They will not judge largely and steer clear of prejudice in writing, they become jealous of each other's works, and make their contributions vehicles of spleen rather than of honest labour for diffusing the principles of truth. Against such writers the conductors of this Magazine will have to guard; and they must arm themselves with resolution enough to say "No" in every case where they may perceive a deviation from the singleness of the great object which they must have in view, namely, the guidance and improvement of their readers in matters of taste. The present specimen of the Magazine is promising, and it contains some very good articles, conceived in a right spirit. One article we were glad to see, which comments upon a work of a Rev. J. T. James, who it seems is a believer in the effect of climate on art, and asserts that it has passed its zenith of excellence in the world. This writer is well answered. There are good remarks upon the "Intended Public Monument in Memory of George III." but in which that *job* is treated with too much forbearance in respect to its management and origin, but is most justly and ably criticised. Other *jobs* are exposed, arising out of the erection of New Churches. What an excellent opportunity did these afford for our architects, and what wretched attempts at style do we see every where erected, at enormous and burthensome rates upon parishes, designed by builders, and any but professional men! How should that art flourish where *jobbing* pervades every thing connected with its practice? There is a memoir of the late Mr. Bryan—an account of the Exhibitions at present open, and much interesting intelligence. Fervently do we wish to see a genuine taste for high art established in our country, and most gladly would we support in our humble way every effort, however small, to contribute to that end. The present work deserves encouragement, as it is likely to contribute something to this object; and we accordingly most heartily recommend it.

Illustrations of Shakspeare, No. I. from Pictures painted expressly for the work. By Robert Smirke, esq. R. A. engraved in the finest style by the most eminent historical engravers. India paper proofs, 1*l.* 10*s.*; French paper proofs, 1*l.* 5*s.*; imperial 8vo. 18*s.*; and royal 8vo. 14*s.*

A Series of Etchings, pourtraying the Physiognomy, Manners, and Character, of the People of France and Germany. Part I. By George Lewis. Imperial 8vo. 1*l.* 1*s.*; medium 4to. 1*l.* 4*s.*; and proof impressions on royal 4to. 1*l.* 11*s.*6*d.*

HISTORY.

Historical Memoirs of the English, Irish, and Scotish Catholics. By Charles Butler, esq. Vol. III. and IV. 8vo. 1*l.* 10*s.*

History of the Persecutions endured by the Protestants of the South of France, and more especially of the Department of the Gard, during the Years 1814, 1815, 1816, &c. including a Defence of their Conduct, from the Revolution to the present period. By the Rev. Mark Wilks. 2 vols. 8vo. 18*s.*

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

An Essay on Diseases of the Skin, with Practical Observations on Sulphureous Fumigation in the Cure of Cutaneous Complaints; with several remarkable Cases. By Sir Arthur Clarke, M.D., Author of "An Essay on Bathing," "The Mother's Medical Assistant," &c.

Sulphureous fumigation for the cure of diseases of the skin, appears likely to become a remedy as popular as it is unquestionably efficacious. This "Essay" imparts a more than ordinary interest to this remedy, not only from the many remarkable cases of scorbutic, leprous, syphilitic, and other eruptions, which it furnishes, but from the valuable practical observations and instructions of so experienced a physician as the author on this subject, whose "Essay on Bathing" we ventured to recommend to all who should agree with us in considering health and cleanliness as among the first of luxuries; and we have now to repeat our obligations to him for having again thrown off the masquerade of technical obscurity and scientific phraseology, for the purpose of communicating intelligibly with the unprofessional and uninitiated readers, to whom alone he addresses his advice and observations.

The author has endeavoured to convey such a general view of the structure, economy, and functions of the skin, and of the probable causes of its most ordinary derangements, as to enable the reader to understand the action and effects of sulphureous vapour on the surface of the body, which he illustrates by well-authenticated facts.

Home on the Urethra. Vol. III. 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*

An Essay on Acupuncturation, being a Description of a surgical Operation originally peculiar to the Japanese and Chinese, and by them denominated Zin-King, now introduced into European practice, with directions for its performance, and Cases illustrating its success. By James Morss Churchill, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. 4*s.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Address; or An Essay on Deportment as chiefly relating to the Person in Dancing. Illustrated by Diagrams. By Thomas Wilson.

Taking this work up with our eyes still dazzled by the glare of Mr. Rowlandson's caricatures, we at first thought the figures wherein

the graces of the ball-room are represented, were meant for something of the same sort of composition. We soon found however by Mr. Wilson's introductory remarks upon the advantage of a graceful deportment of the person, and happy conduct in a ball-room, over all bookish knowledge divested of such attainments, that he was serious; and therefore we endeavoured to be so likewise. But, alas! "a little learning is a dangerous thing;" and when we found our eyes continually wandering from the text to the references in the marginal notes, where "See *my Complete System of English Country Dancing*," "See *my Quadrille Panorama*," "See *my Companion to the Ball-Room*," "See *my Correct Method of German and French Waltzing*," &c. &c. informed us of fresh attainments to be made, of graces still more graceful, and figures still more figurative, we laid the performance down in despair, though not without the profoundest admiration of Mr. Wilson's generosity, in thus imparting to the public for a few shillings, those arts and mysteries of address, for teaching which he informs us other *professors* less disinterested than himself, invariably charge from three to five guineas.

Report of the Committee appointed at a Meeting of Journeymen, chiefly Printers, to consider of a System of Social Arrangement calculated to improve the Condition of the Working Classes. 8vo. 9d.

This is a pamphlet the contents of which have been submitted to those whom it concerns, by Mr. Mudie, the medallist. It recommends an association in which savings would be effected, and their condition bettered, by a union in habitations, fuel, light, &c. &c. This plan seems worthy of attention by journeymen in general. Its details, however, occupy too much room to be noticed here; and we must refer our readers to the pamphlet itself, only observing that the plan seems very practicable, and to be adapted to bodies of persons of every description who wish to economize.

Lectures on the Art of Writing; comprehending a Variety of Observations, &c. &c. By J. Carstairs. Fourth Edit.

It is with peculiar pleasure that we again advert to this ingenious production, the merits of which, on a perusal of the last edition, appear to us, if possible, yet more obvious; and to our former unequivocal praise we can now merely add the assurance, that sequent reflection and observation have convinced us we did the author no more than justice.

With the intuitive boldness of a master he has resolved our written alphabet into its elementary principles, or seventeen primary lines and curves; and the pupil being first exercised in tracing, and, secondly, in combining these into letters, must necessarily acquire the great, and indeed only foundation of excellence in penmanship, a purity and distinctness of formation, combined, too, with the fundamental requisites of promptness and celerity. The actuating principle throughout is the looping of letters and words together; and those who have not perused the work, can form little idea how completely its excellence is exemplified in six lessons. Even those who have long contracted the most vicious habits, may, in a short time, attain purity and elegance—this, in fact, appears to us his greatest triumph. Upon the whole, we feel that in recommending this production, we perform a duty to all classes. Mr. Carstairs' system is organized with peculiar happiness, and illustrated with distinctness and perspicuity.

The North Georgia Gazette and Winter Chronicle.

Colder than any thing that was found within the Arctic Circle itself must be the criticism which could frown on a performance like this, undertaken in circumstances so extraordinary, and so trying to the powers of mental exertion, as those in which the respective authors of it were placed, during the time of its composition. We can only say, that even were its own merits far less in a literary point of view, it would have quite sufficient interest in our eyes, from a consideration of the praiseworthy motive with which it was undertaken, to diffuse that cheerfulness which, as they have justly observed, always amiable as a *private virtue*, became in them, dependent as they were on each other for social comfort, a *public duty*.

In this Gazette the affairs of the theatre occupy about the same proportionate space which in our home-journals is devoted to the politics of the day; and it is impossible not to catch a portion of the eagerness with which the dramatic representations seem to have been anticipated and commented on, when we recollect that the powers of imagination could never be more innocently or more happily employed than in bringing all the charms of social life into the dreary circle wherein icicles supplied the place of glass chandeliers, and the howling of the wolf was heard between the acts, as a kind of musical accompaniment.

It may appear somewhat singular that the poetical contributions should be better than those in prose; but it is certain that the Muses do not appear to have caught cold, by attending to invocations in a climate so different from their native one; and it is highly pleasing to observe the moral and religious feeling which pervades the effusions of their votaries, particularly when the festive season of Christmas, and the impressive one of beginning a new year, seem to have awakened an appropriate train of devotional and reflective thought. Among the lighter performances we would instance "The Green Room, or a Peep behind the Curtain," as a very happy specimen of humour and easy versification. Among the serious ones, "Reflections on seeing the Sun set for a period of three Months;" "Reflections on the Morning of Christmas Day;" lines "On Winter;" "On a brilliant Aurora;" and "On the Re-appearance of the Sun;" will be found to possess a degree of poetical merit quite powerful enough to insure them a favourable reception, without any reference to the circumstances under which they were written. Mr. Wakeham, the clerk of the Griper, has en-

riched the Miscellany with several excellent songs and addresses, and appears to have been a valuable acquisition to the theatrical corps. The prose contributions consist chiefly of whimsical advertisements, and of letters, wherein the private feelings of different individuals are rallied with just as much liveliness of satire as may give seasoning without offence. A discourse on New Year's Day, under the form of a letter to the Editor, must not be overlooked —it is a beautiful sermon, peculiarly fitted to the circumstances of those to whom it was addressed, and does equal credit to the heart and head of the author. If any additional proof of the unanimity and discretion that reigned throughout this Expedition could be wanting, it might be found in the perfect propriety and good-humour with which this work was carried on; as it must infallibly, however well managed, have been made the touchstone of personal dislikes and discontents, had any such existed.

A Guide to Matrimonial Happiness, in a Series of Letters, written by a Lady of Distinction to her Relation, shortly after her marriage. New edition. 5*s*. 6*d*.

Practical Economy; or, the Application of Modern Discoveries to the Purposes of Domestic Life. 12mo. 7*s*. 6*d*.

MUSIC.

Lucidus Ordo, designed as a medium of Self-instruction in Musical Science; containing a Course of Theoretical Studies, with Skeleton and Plenary Exercises, Essays on the Influence of particular Harmonies, with Sketches of the characteristic Style of different Masters. By J. Relfe, Mus. in Ord. to his Majesty.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society, for the Years 1817 to 1820. Vol. III. 8vo. 18*s*. boards.

NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

Bannockburn, a Novel, in 3 vols. 12mo. 18*s*. bds.

This is one of the numerous imitations of the different productions of the author of "Waverley," with which the kingdom bids fair to be overwhelmed for some time to come. Modern phrases put into imperfect Scotch, and modern manners and sentiments faintly hidden under the guise of affected antiquity, too plainly shew that the author of the work has done injustice to his own powers, by his feeble endeavour to give them the same direction as that his mighty model has taken, so successfully for himself, and so agreeably to the public.

Concealment: a Novel. 3 vols. 12mo. 1*l*. 1*s*. boards.

The Cavalier: a Romance. 3 vols. 12mo. 1*l*. 1*s*. boards.

Valerius: a Roman Story. 3 vols. 12mo. 1*l*. 4*s*. boards.

POETRY.

The Third Tour of Doctor Syntax, in Search of a Wife. 8vo. 21*s*.

We never were very passionate admirers of Doctor Syntax, deeming it to be one of the numerous performances with which the age abounds, that hurt the taste of a large class of readers, by accustoming it to be contented with mediocrity, and their feelings, by teaching them to laugh at subjects which in themselves have nothing ridiculous connected with them. This his third *progress* is announced by the author to be the last; and in order to deter any ambitious spirit from continuing his wanderings after this notice, he has followed the example of the immortal Cervantes, who slew his hero, at the end of his adventures, from a like precaution. We are in truth very glad to see the last plate fairly consist of the funeral procession; though that the death of the Doctor should be owing to his endeavour to save his wife from being drowned, is one of the proofs we would allege, that the tendency of the whole work is to throw unworthy ridicule on our best feelings and most innocent pursuits. This third Tour has likewise another fault, which will be more likely to diminish its popularity than any other; it is dull, and the plates which accompany it are rather ridiculous matters of fact, than witty caricatures, if we except that of the advertisement for a wife, which has a good deal of humour. The author will do well to turn his abilities henceforward to better subjects; and our readers, to keep the sum of twenty-one shillings in their pockets for purchases more likely to improve the taste and mind.

The Universe; a Poem. By the Rev. Robert Maturin, author of "Bertram," &c. 8vo. 7*s*. 6*d*.

Paris in 1815. Second Part; with other Poems By the Rev. G. Croly, A. M. 8vo. 5*s*. 6*d*.

POLITICAL.

Memoirs of the Secret Societies of the South of Italy, particularly the Carbonari. Translated from the Original MS. 8vo. 12*s*.

These Memoirs will recall to most of our readers the sensations, though in a faint degree, which were inspired in the public mind by the Abbé Barruel's "History of Jacobinism," a few years ago. The author of them, aware of the danger which hangs over the head of him who may be discovered plucking aside the veil from those societies, of which secresy forms the first and very vital principle, has taken the precaution to write his account in French instead of his native tongue, and to get it translated into English, and published in London. The materials are ill arranged, as the author himself acknowledges, not having been able to possess himself of them in any regular order, either as to chronology or importance; but they present altogether a mass of curious and important information, and the translator is entitled to much praise for the elegance and perspicuity with which he has acquitted himself of a task which, on many accounts, must have been involved in singular difficulties to him.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Journal of a Residence in the Burmhan Empire; and more particularly at the Court of Amaraponah. By Captain

Hiram Cox, of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Native Infantry. 8vo. 16s. bds.

This journal has been arranged some years after the death of the author, by his son, who professes to have added nothing to it, and to have taken nothing from it, except a few personal details in which the public could not be interested. His apologies therefore for his inexperience, his professions of diffidence, and his deprecations of "the severity of criticism," appear to us somewhat misplaced; as he might easily have spared himself the anxious feelings attendant on the responsibility of authorship, by recollecting that in the present instance he acts merely as an editor, or corrector of the press. As to the Journal itself, the writer of it has been betrayed by his profound veneration for the Honourable East India Company, into a degree of dull minuteness which forcibly reminds us of Dogberry's respect for Leonato:

——"But truly, for mine own part, if I were as tedious as a king, I could find in my heart to bestow it all of your worship."

For our parts we must honestly confess, that we do not think the account before us will ever interest any but those who are likely to be in the author's situation (no very enviable one) of a diplomatist at a court where, from Majesty itself, to the lowest menial employed in its service, all was one continued system of lies, meanness, impertinence, avarice, extortion, and deceit. Captain Cox's Journal contains nothing more than his difficulties in dealing with such people, and in settling ceremonials and salutes; and he finally concludes with returning to the place whence he set out, with no other benefit that we can discover from his absence of "eleven months wanting four days" than the strengthening of that most useful virtue patience, by exercise; a benefit which from some secret power of sympathy will certainly be extended to every one who labours through the account.

LITERARY REPORT.

Lady MORGAN's long expected Work entitled "Italy," the result of two years travel and ten months close study, will appear in a few days. It must undoubtedly be considered as the most interesting and important literary production of the season.

The Case of the "Presidents of Queen's College, Cambridge," will be published early in the present month.

S. S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq. has in the press, Travels in Palestine in 1816, in a quarto volume, with engravings.

Practical Reflections on the Psalms, with a Prayer added to each foregoing Psalm, will soon appear in two duodecimo volumes.

Dr. TURTON has in the press a work illustrative of the Conchology of the British Isles, classified upon principles new and systematical.

Dr. PRITCHARD, of Bristol, will soon publish, a Treatise on the Diseases of the Nervous System, comprising convulsive and maniacal affections.

The Rev. Dr. BURROW is printing, in three duodecimo volumes, a Summary of Christian Faith and Practice.

Archdeacon DAUBENY has in the press, in an octavo volume, Sixteen Sermons of the learned Bishop Andrews, modernized for the use of general readers.

The Rev. JAMES CARLISLE, of Dublin, is printing a volume of Sermons on the Nature and Effects of Repentance and Faith.

Dr. J. A. PARIS and J. S. M. FONBLANQUE, Esq. have in considerable forwardness, a work on Medical Juris prudence, which will comprehend various investigations applicable to forensic practice.

Mr. CORNELIUS WEBB has in the press, a second small Collection of Poems; consisting of Summer; an Invocation to Sleep; Fairy Revels; and Songs and Sonnets.

Preparing for Publication, A General History of Birds. By JOHN LATHAM, M.D. F.R.S. author of The Synopsis of Birds, Index Ornithologicus, &c. &c. To be completed in ten vols. 4to. with at least 180 coloured plates.

The History of Ancient and Modern Wines; by ALEXANDER HENDERSON, M.D. This work will embrace the substance of Sir Edward Barry's Observations on the Wines of the Ancients; and will contain, in addition, a Topographical Description of all the principal Modern Wines, and a Chronological History of those used in England from the earliest period to the present time. In one volume 4to.

The first volume of Sir ROBERT KER PORTER's Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, &c. is now ready for publication; and the second will be published in the autumn.

Dr. DAVY, the brother of Sir Humphrey Davy, will publish his Travels in Ceylon in a few days.

The late Mr. JOHN SCOTT's Sketches of Manners, Scenery, &c. of the French Provinces, Switzerland, and Italy, is nearly completed.

Preparing for Publication, in one vol. 8vo. Some Posthumous Sermons of the Rev. THOMAS HARMER, author of Observations on Scripture, left by him

for publication; together with the smaller pieces published by him during his life-time, and some introductory Remarks on his Life and Writings. By W. Youngman, of Norwich.

Nearly ready for Publication.

An Edition of Cook's Three Voyages complete, in seven vols. 8vo. with thirty plates, will be published in a few days.

The Kit Cat Club; containing Portraits and Memoirs of the Forty-eight Members of that celebrated Association; in 1 vol. small folio.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from April 16, to May 16, 1821.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1821.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1821.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
April 16	29	54	29,44	29,41	May 2	36	64	29,85	29,81
17	28	55	29,41	29,51	3	50	68	29,79	29,67
18	35	58	29,61	29,72	4	53	70	29,70	29,64
19	36	54	29,88	29,51	5	41	67	29,60	29,48
20	46	63	29,51	29,63	6	44	60	29,35	29,57
21	43	60	29,74	29,90	7	39	61	29,78	29,88
22	40	58	29,90	29,83	8	39	59	29,89	30,01
23	40	70	29,57	29,37	9	35	66	30,10	30,18
24	41	68	29,40	29,60	10	40	60	30,21	30,13
25	44	74	29,65	29,73	11	42	63	30,02	29,92
26	45	75	29,72	29,64	12	42	60	29,84	29,65
27	50	67	29,65	29,76	13	37	59	29,34	29,31
28	40	72	29,88	29,80	14	36	56	29,32	29,34
29	44	68	29,80	29,88	15	39	50	29,15	29,34
30	45	51	29,96	30,02	16	36	60	29,67	29,90
May 1	43	56	30,00	29,80					

Elements of the Comet which is expected in 1822.—This interesting comet is expected to re-appear about the end of 1821, or the beginning of 1822. In considering the action of the planets upon the comet from 1786 to 1819, M. Encke has found that Jupiter alone will have any material effect upon the time of the next perihelion in 1822, retarding it more than 9 days, the least distance of the comet from Jupiter being 1,136. The following are the elements upon two hypotheses assumed by M. Encke, the one assigning a period longer by a day than the other:—

Passage of the perihelion, mean time at Seeberg,	1822, May 24.	1822, May 25.
Long. Mean Distance,	3479191	3474612
Long. of the Perihelion from the Mean Equinox, 24th May, 1822,	157° 12′ 7″	
Longitude of the Ascending Node,	334 23 40	
Inclination of the Orbit,	13 20 36	
Angle of Excentricity,	57 38 30	
Daily Motion,	1069″43307	1068″59904

From the ephemeris calculated with these elements, it appears that the comet will not be easily seen in Europe till the spring of 1822; but it *may possibly be seen* in December 1821, or January 1822, by very powerful telescopes. In southern latitudes it will be readily seen on the 9th or 10th June 1822, when it will be like a star of the fifth magnitude. On the 1st July, it will be brighter than a star of the fourth magnitude. The following are its places in 1822, the mean being taken of the two hypotheses:—

Mean Noon at Seeberg.	R. Asc.	Decl.	Comp. brightness.
Feb. 25	0° 42′	7° 17′ N.	0.011
Mar. 5	4 14	8 49 N.	0.013
April 6	22 31	16 13 N.	0.037
May 8	54 47	24 18 N.	0.293
June 1	91 48	18 40 N.	1.737
——17	107 58	2 15 N.	2.066
——25	119 53	12 42 S.	2.583
July 3	141 40	33 57 S.	2.723
——27	233 26	47 15 S.	0.385

Quarterly Journal of Science.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE present appearance of the wheat-crop, compared with that of last year in the month of May, would seem to warrant the conclusion that the ensuing harvest will prove unusually productive; yet we entertain no such opinion. At the commencement of last spring, the plant of wheat was the thinnest, and to a superficial observer, the most unpromising, which had been noticed for a very long time; yet, for certain reasons, we predicted (contrary to the opinion of our contemporaries) it would eventually turn out a good average crop, and we were not disappointed in our expectation. On the contrary, in the present instance, with the most vigorous and unfailing plant almost ever remembered, we apprehend the result will be of an opposite nature.

We observe in many places on the more fertile soils, it has been deemed expedient to check its vegetative progress, by lightly sweeping off the leafy part of the plant with a scythe or reaping-hook, a precaution necessary to prevent its getting lodged; which, it is much to be feared, will prove the case even before the ear is formed.

Barley, and other spring corns, are no less luxuriant than wheat; nor have we heard much complaint, or seen many instances, of injury occasioned by the wire-worm.

Clover and other grasses exhibit evident proofs of a vigorous vegetation, and, except in a few instances, (where the plants were injured by the bulky crops of summer corn, with which they had to contend last year) will, in all probability, produce a very heavy swath. Nor is there any deficiency in the feeding lands; yet, by reason of the scarcity of money, and the total loss of credit, the cattle markets are unusually flat, and business appears to be perfectly at a stand. By reason of the late cold weather, sheep-shearing can scarcely be said to have commenced; consequently the price of wool is almost nominal, and little more than a matter of speculation.

Summer tilths work well, and the sowing of Swedish turnips is about to commence—good seed is eagerly inquired for, a smaller breadth than usual having been planted this year, and the crop being somewhat scanty.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, per Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, in the Twelve Maritime Districts, from Official Returns received in the Weeks ending April 21, 28, May 5, 12.

DISTRICTS.	1 Week		2 Week		3 Week		4 Week	
1 London	55s	5d	54s	7d	54s	8d	53s	0d
2 Suffolk and Cambridge	55	2	52	3	51	5	51	4
3 Norfolk	54	1	51	8	52	10	51	5
4 Lincoln and York	51	8	50	11	49	11	50	2
5 Durham and Northumberland	52	0	50	11	49	7	48	10
6 Cumberland and Westmoreland	57	0	58	1	57	10	57	9
7 Lancashire and Cheshire	53	7	52	9	52	11	52	5
8 Flint, Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Merioneth	54	7	54	11	54	10	55	7
9 Cardigan, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan	49	4	50	1	49	0	50	9
10 Gloucester, Somerset, & Monmouth	48	9	48	7	48	8	47	2
11 Devon and Cornwall	53	2	53	5	52	9	51	7
12 Dorset and Hants	51	9	51	5	50	5	50	5

Aggregate Average, April 21, 53s. 0d.—April 28, 52s. 5d.—May 5, 52s. 0d.—May 12, 51s. 8d.

POTATOES.—Covent Garden Market.—Per Ton.

Kidneys	3l	10s	to	0l	0s
Champions	3	0	to	4	0
Oxnobles	2	0	to	2	10
Apples	3	0	to	3	10
Onions	0	0	to	0	0

MEAT, by Carcass per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.

Beef	3s	0d	to	4s	0d
Mutton	2	10	to	3	10
Veal	3	4	to	5	4
Pork	3	4	to	5	4
Lamb	5	0	to	7	0

COAL MARKET. May 18.

Newcastle, from 30s 6d to 38s 6d
Sunderland, from 42 6 to 0 0

Price of Quartern Loaf in the Metropolis.—Best Wheaten, 9½d

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

SMITHFIELD.—Hay,	3l	0s	to	4l	0s	Aver.	3l 10s 0d
Clover,	4	0	to	4	15	—	4 7 6
Straw,	1	6	to	1	10	—	1 8 0
WHITECHAPEL. Hay,	3	10	to	4	4	—	3 17 0
Straw,	1	8	to	1	12	—	1 10 0
Clover,	4	0	to	5	5	—	4 12 6
ST. JAMES'S.— Hay,	3	10	to	4	10	—	4 0 0
Straw,	1	7	to	1	13	—	1 10 0
Clover,	4	0	to	5	0	—	4 10 0

QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c. arrived Coastwise, from May 14 to 19.

Wheat	5,536	Pease	348	Malt	6,272
Barley	2,492	Tares	110	Beans	1,197
Oats	12,118	Rape	—	Linseed	—
Rye	—	Brank	39	Mustard	111

Various Seeds, 152 qrs.—Flour, 7,062 sacks
Ireland.—Wheat, 300; Oats, 2,500 qrs.; Flour, 470 sacks—Foreign—Brank, 700 qrs.—Flour, — barrels.

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

New Bags.								New Pockets.							
Kent	2l	2s	to	3l	15s	Sussex	2l 2s to 3l 3s	Kent	2l	5s	to	3l	15s	Sussex	2l 2s to 3l 5
Essex	0	0	to	0	0	Yearling Bags, 0s to 0s		Essex	0	0	to	0	0	Yearling Pock. 30s to 45	

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee-house, May 21st, 1821.

WHATEVER may have been the character of the trade between Ireland and Britain, it certainly is at this time very beneficial to the sister island. The import of corn from that country is great, nor less that of provision, taken generally. Animal food that can be raised and brought into a condition for market on the surplusage and the offal of an abundant harvest, proves extremely profitable to the farmer, as well as favourable to the consumer. And further still, this abundance yields to the manufacturer of ardent spirits an opportunity of furnishing an increased exportation, because the articles can be afforded at a cheap rate, and yet be profitable.

Whether this is really an advantage to the body politic or natural we must leave to the discussion of the moralist and the physician: we merely report the fact, that the importation of Irish spirits, which in 1819 was only about 7,000 gallons, in 1820 was 145,000 gallons, and in 1821 was nearly 400,000 gallons. (The year ends January 5.) This affords to Ireland the means of paying for additional quantities of English goods of all descriptions; and, consequently, the luxuries as well as the conveniences of the metropolis will be commissioned, *inter alia*, and find their way gradually, and perhaps speedily, among the population of the importing country.

The popularity obtained by the COTTON manufactures of Britain, has acted to the disadvantage of the Woollen establishments; and the latter, which in 1816 were exported to the value of upwards of 10,000,000*l.* have since that time decreased to an average not much exceeding 6,000,000*l.* We must, however, place a large proportion of the exports for the former year to the account of the numerous armies which were maintained on their full establishment during the eventful year 1815, and which have since been reduced in all the States of Europe.

Peace is certainly favourable to commerce at large, though it may operate injuriously on some branches of supply: and if we may judge by the import of the precious metals, the commerce of Britain must be flourishing. They are now plentiful; and besides the recent opening of the Bank, in regard to cash payments, they are abundant in the hands of private dealers also, and are not likely to rise in price. Standard silver is marked at 4*s.* 11*d.* per oz.

As a corollary to the foregoing remarks, the COURSE OF EXCHANGE continues steadily in favour of Britain, and with scarcely any exceptions, is as high as it ever has been for any length of time. Nor is the appearance of the Public Funds less satisfactory. The 3 *per Cent. Consols*, have reached 75; and the 5 *per Cent. Navy* are marked at 110. There is, moreover, a general feeling that they have not reached their highest price: but on this we say nothing. The French 5 *per Cent.* Stock is at 83-84. American 5 *per Cent.* is at *par*; but nothing done in London.

In our last we hinted that the expected supply of new SUGARS was looked forward to, as in some degree regulating the market: that supply has proved far from superabundant; and what have been brought forward, if of respectable quality, have met a ready sale, and at full prices. This has been felt by articles of less merit; and those of inferior qualities are extremely languid. The holders in the Refined Market manifest a disposition to sell, and give *the turn* to the buyer. Foreign Sugars are absolutely without demand at this time; or must be disposed of on a length of credit, of which the seller complains; and not without reason.

COFFEE had lately some success in its sales; and several quantities went off briskly; this excited so much emulation, that many large parcels were announced, and the supply so greatly exceeded the demand, that the prices gave way, and a great proportion was withdrawn unsold. This has had an unpleasant effect; and the market is likely to feel it for a while.

The ports continue closed against Foreign Grain; and the price of English Grain, of good quality, is rising. The heavy market for SPIRITS has subjected the first houses in the trade to inconveniences, and has forced some to suspend payments. This has cast a gloom over the market, which it will require some time to remove. HEMP, FLAX, TALLOW, and OIL, are very low; but the holders are firm. SALTPETRE is also very low; and likely so to continue. Inconsiderable parcels of TOBACCO have lately found purchasers; but no large orders have been received. On various minor articles no fixed opinion can be formed.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th April to 25th May, 1821.

Days. 1821.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2dpr. Day
Apr. 25											
26	223¾	71⅝ ¾	72⅝ ⅝	89¾ ¾	108⅛	18⅜	——	231	——	43 pm.	4 6 pm.
27	223½	71¾ ⅝	72⅝ ⅝	89¾ ¼	107½	18⅞	——	230½	80¾	40 pm.	4 6 pm.
28	——	71⅝ ¾	72⅝ ¼	89½ ⅜	107⅞	18⅛	——	230¼	——	43 pm.	4 6 pm.
30	——	73⅛ ⅝	72⅝ ⅛	89½ ⅜	108⅛	18⅛	——	230½	——	42 pm.	4 5 pm.
May 1											
2	223½	71½ ¾	72⅜ ½	89½ ⅜	108¼	18⅜	70¼	230½	——	42 pm.	4 5 pm.
3	224	71⅛ ⅞	72½ ⅝	89½ ⅞	108⅜	18½	——	——	——	42 pm.	3 5 pm.
4	223	71¾ 2⅛	72½ 3	89¼ 90¼	108½	18½	70⅜	230¾	——	43 pm	4 6 pm.
5	223½	72 ⅛	72⅞ 3	90 ⅛	108⅜	18½	——	——	——	43 pm.	4 6 pm.
7	224¼	72⅜ ⅝	73 ½	90⅜ ½	108¼	18 3/16	71	——	——	44 pm.	4 6 pm.
8	225¼	72⅞ ⅝	73⅜ ¾	90¾ 91⅛	108½	18 11/16	——	231¼	——	43 pm	6 8 pm.
9	225	73⅛ 2¾	74 3½	91⅛ 90⅞	108¾	18⅝	71¼	——	——	42 pm	5 1 pm.
10	225½	72¾ 3	73⅝ ⅞	90⅞ 91¼	108⅝	18⅝	71⅜	——	——	42 pm.	4 1 pm.
11	225	72⅞ ⅝	73⅛ ½	90⅝ 91⅛	108⅞	18 5/16	71¼	——	81	42 pm.	par 2 pm.
12	225	72¾ ⅞	73½ ¾	91 ⅛	108⅞	18⅜	——	——	——	43 pm.	1 4 pm.
14	225¼	73 ⅛	73½ 4	91⅛ ½	109⅛	18 11/16	——	232½	——	42 pm.	4 1 pm.
15	225¼	73 ¼	73⅞ 4⅛	91⅜ ⅝	109⅛	18¾	——	——	——	42 pm.	4 pm. par.
16	226	73⅜ ⅝	74⅜ 74	91½ ¾	109⅜	18 13/16	72⅛	232½	——	43 pm.	par 3 pm.
17											
18	226	73½ ⅜	74⅛ ⅜	91⅝ ⅞	109⅝	18 13/16	72	232½	81⅛	44 pm.	par 3 pm.
19	——	73⅝ 4	74¼ ⅞	91⅞ 2⅛	109¾	18⅞	——	——	——	45 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.
21	229	74¼ ½	74⅞ 5⅜	92¼ ⅞	110¼	19 1/16	73⅛	——	——	46 pm.	par. 3 pm.
22	228	74¼ 3¾	75 4⅜	92⅜ ⅛	109½	18⅞	72⅝	234	——	46 pm.	1 5 pm.
23	227½	73⅞ 4¼	74⅜ 5⅛	92⅜ ⅝	110	18 15/16	——	233¼	——	45 pm.	2 4 pm.
24	228½	74⅛ ½	75¼ 4⅞	92⅝ ¾	109¾	18 15/16	——	234	——	47 m	2 4 pm.
25	228½	74⅜ ⅛	75 ¼	92¾ ½	110	19	73¼	234	——	49 pm.	3 5 pm.

*** All Exchequer Bills dated in the month of June 1820, and prior thereto, have been advertised to be paid off.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM APRIL 21 TO MAY 15, 1821, INCLUSIVE.

N.B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London; and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ADAMS, J. Stamford, corn-dealer. (Jackson
Allison, G. Bishopwearmouth, rope-maker. (Hinde
Ambrose, W. Clapton, carpenter. (Robinson and Hine, Charter-house-square
Avery, J. Barnstaple, shopkeeper. (Daniel, Bristol
Barnett, J. jun. West-street, victualler. (Bugby, Bartholomew-close.
Baverstock, R. Brompton, plumber. (Russel and Son, Southwark
Bayly, W. H. Cheltenham, banker. (Pruen and Griffiths
Beardmore, E. Newcastle-under-Lyme, shoemaker. (Rolls
Blakey, J. R. Liverpool, vinegar-maker. (Taylor and Roscoe, Temple
Bosher, T. Slade End, Berks, timber-dealer. (Jones, New Inn
Bruton, G. N. Devizes, coach-maker. (White, Pewsey
Battery, S. West Stockwith, maltster. (Owen, Bawtry
Cameron, J. Suckley, farmer. (Husband, Bromsgrove
Clarke, T. Gainsborough, draper. (Payne, Nottingham
Collin, S. Woodlesford, blacksmith. (Firth, Wakefield
Coney, T. Sculthorpe, miller. (Catton and Overton, Fakenham
Copland, S. jun. Blackheath-hill, victualler. (Fawcett, Jewin-street
Corri, N. Golden-square, musical-instrument dealer. (Pike, New Boswell-court
Crumble, G. and Carr, J. York, tobacco-manufacturers. (Wood
Curwen, J. Great Eastcheap. (Wilks, Finsbury-place
Dawson, R. Norwich, linen-draper. (Simson and Rackham
Dean, J. Bingley, builder. (Tolson
Deniaine, W. Burley, worsted-spinner. (Crosley, Bradford
Dicken, J. Shrewsbury, upholsterer. (Williams
Driver, J. and M. Bristol, cabinet-makers. (Haberfield
Essex, M. Wood-street, silk-manufacturer. (James, Bucklersbury
Fate, W. Settle, cabinet-maker. (Leeming
Fowler, G. Collumpton, hosier. (Chislett, Brislington
Franke, R. sen. Newark-upon-Trent, miller. (Tallents and Beevor
French, R. Wimpole, shopkeeper. (Peacock, Cambridge
Gilbert, J. Mile-end New-town, victualler. (Argil, Whitechapel-road
Glover, B. Watling-street, Manchester-warehouseman. (Laurence, Dean's-court
Goodair, J. Chorley, cotton-spinner. (Buckley, Manchester
Gorton, J. Hampstead road, smith. (Vincent, Bedford-street
Greenwood, T. jun. Preston, upholsterer. (Troughton and Haydock
Hall, H. and Hall, J. Upper Thames-street, iron-merchants. (Mangnall, Aldermanbury
Hawkins, J. Farncomb, crape-manufacturer. (Florance, Commercial Chambers
Hebdin, W. Leeds; Hebdin, A. O. Parliament-street, London; and Browne, J. Leeds, merchants. (Hemingway, Leeds
Henshaw, J. Gloucester-place, bookseller. (Fowler, Clement's Inn

Hulkes, T. E. Rochester, miller. (Collins, Great Ryder-street
Hunton, G. Cateaton-street, linen-factor. (Gatty and Co. Angel-court
Jerry, J. Kirton, maltster. (Jackaman, Ipswich
Killick, W. Cheam, coal-merchant. (Vandercom and Comyn, Bush-lane
Kyffen, J. Limehouse-hole, dealer. (Reilly, Clement's Inn
Laughton, J. Arbor-square, Commercial-road, master-mariner. (Pearce and Peachy, Salisbury-square
Lawledge, M. Harley-street, upholsterer. (Pearce and Peachy, Salisbury-square.
Lawton, R. Bottoms, Chester, clothier. (Watkis, Manchester
Lee, J. Sunderland, grocer. (Gatty and Co. Angel-ct.
Lubbren. F. M. Newcastle-on-Tyne, iron-founder. (Stoker
Lyon, J. Marsham-street, cooper. (Dawes and Chatfield, Angel-court
Menke, D. T. Primrose-street. merchant. (Pownall and Fairthorne, Old Jewry
Mulligan, T. Bath, silk-mercer. (James, Bucklersbury
Nathan, J. Kingsdown, music-seller. (Haberfield, Bristol
Payn, T. and J. D. Cateaton-street, warehousemen. (Hindman, Basinghall-street
Phillips, J. B. Bartlett's-buildings, jeweller. (Young, Poland-street
Phillips, B. Tong, Salop, butcher. (Stanley, Newport
Richards, W. Shoreditch, soap-maker. (Young and Hughs, Mildred's-court
Rider, J. sen. and J. jun. New Malton, merchants. (Smithson and Son, New Malton
Roberts, H. Holywell, Wales, grocer. (Williams and Dices
Roe, E. Chadkirk, Cheshire, calico-printer. (Lingard and Co. Heaton Norris
Roe, W. Lower East Smithfield, wheelwright. (Brooking, Lombard-street
Shepherd, J. jun. Pirton, and Houghton, R. Badsey, dealers. (Elkington, Birmingham
Smart, W. Bishopsgate-street, carpenter. (Blake, Gt. Surrey-street
Smith, J. Pattrington, Holderness, grocer. (Walmsley, Hull
Tate, J. Liverpool, provision-merchant. (Denison
Thomas, H. W. Wolverhampton, upholsterer. (Price and Son
Turner, S. Stock-exchange, broker. (Wilde and Co. College-hill
Turner, D. Whitechapel-road, timber-merchant. (Jones and Howard, Mincing-lane
Vaughan, E. Moncythusloyne, Monmouth, apothecary. (Hughs
Waller, M. Stone, victualler. (Astbury
Walls, J. Webber-street, Lambeth, hat-maker. (Clabon, Mark-lane
Ward, J. Banbury, brewer. (Fisher and Munday, Furnival's Inn
Watmough, J. sen. Orford, farmer. (Dax, Bedford-row
Welsh, J. High Holborn, master mariner. (Tomlinson, Coleman-street.
Westaway, J. Exeter, watch-maker. (Furlong
Wetton, J., James W., and Payne, T. jun., Wood-street, and of Coventry and Nuneaton, Warwick, ribbon-makers. (Burfoot, Temple
Wharton, R. and H. Little Crosby, joiners. (Hodson, Liverpool
Wilkinson, G. York, linen-draper. (Townsend, Preston
Wilmott, D. Princes-street, Rotherhithe, master-mariner. (Paterson and Peile, Old Broad-street
Wood, T. near Wakefield, maltster. (Lumb and Son
Woodcock, C. Norwich, coach-maker. (Pugh, Bernard-street
Young, J. jun. Romsey, Hants, upholsterer. (Phillips, Covent-garden.

DIVIDENDS.

FROM APRIL 21 TO MAY 15, INCLUSIVE.

ABBOT, S. New-court, May 1
Alston, W. Heybridge-hall, June 2
Amhrust, S. Westminster, May 15
Aspinall, H. Blackburn, May 19
Bailey, C. R. H. Swallowfield, May 5
Barnett, T. Kendal, May 23
Batt, E. & A. W. & Backshell, J., Witney, May 20
Barton, H. Paul's Cray, May 29
Becher, C. C. Lothbury, May 19
Bell, N. Boreham Park, May 26
Benson, J R. Lloyd's Coffee-house, June 2
Bentley, M. Wakefield, June 13
Bewley, W. Manchester, May 29
Bigland, G. Bigland-hall, May 17
Blackburn, T. Mount-street, May 19, June 2
Blackburn, P. & Blackburn, J. Plymouth, May 19
Bourke, J. Albemarle-street, May 12
Boyd, W., Benfield, P., & Drummond, J., London, May 7, July 3
Brock, W. & Le Mesurier, B. Warnford-court, May 29
Bromley, J. Circus-street, May 29
Browne, J. & J. Gregson, upholsterers, June 8
Bryon, W. Hammersmith, June 2
Buchanan, J. Sherborn-lane, May 12
Buck, C. Sun-yard, May 26
Burgess, H & Gilbert, W. R. Leicester, June 1
Bush, J. Bishop Stortford, May 19
Burn, W. May 22
Cassidy, T. Liverpool, May 24
Castley, R. Friday-street, May 29
Cattel, E. Milverton, May 23
Caumont, P. Old Broad-str. May 15
Cohen, B. Bishopsgate-street, May15
Collison, J. Chorley, May 30
Cook, W. Beanacre, May 28, June 5
Cooper, J. Cambridge, June 1
Copp, W. & Copp, A. Exeter, May 22
Cotterill, E. M. & G. C. Vine-street, June 2
Cousins, J. Somerstown, June 5
Craig, P. Liverpool, May 28
Creak, T. B. Durand's Wharf, May 15
Daniels, H. & M. Bury-st. June 5
Daniels, W. jun. Bishop's Stortford, May 29
Davies, W. Caerphilly, May 19
Davies, J. Shrewsbury, May 22
Davison, T. Hinckley, June 7
Day, J. & Spratiswell, J. Tavistock street, May 26
Devey, W. & J. Coal-Exchange, May 15, 22
Devey, W. & F. Albion Coal Wharf, May 15
Dixie, P. sen. P. jun. J. & B. Falcon-square, June 9
Dobel, J. Stablehurst, May 29
Dowley, T. & Dowley, J. Willow-street, May 19
Foot, B. Gracechurch st. May 26
Foulkes, E. & Downton, J. Manchester, May 21
Freeman, J. Hatton-garden, May 26
Fry, E. Houndsditch, May 15
Goddard, W. Lowestofft, June 11
Goggs, H. Docking, June 5
Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-str. May 26
Gould, W. Sheffield, May 14
Griffiths, M. J. & R. Bristol, June 7
Grimshaw, R. Gorton, & Grimshaw, J. Manchester, May 19
Guyard, R. P. Throgmorton-street, May 12
Haffner, M. Cannon-street, June 2
Hall, H. Nelson Terrace, May 5
Haywood, J. B. & Pinniger, J., Calne, May 12
Hayles, C. & Hayles, J. N. Portsmouth, May 31
Hill, J. Rotherhithe, May 26
Hobson, J. Sheffield, May 14
Hodge, W. Great Hermitage-street, May 22
Hudson, J. Birchin-lane, May 29
Hully, C. Lancaster, June 2
Iles, J. New City Chambers, June 2
Inchbold, T. Leeds, May 19
Jackson, H. Strand, May 5
Jennings, J. Sittingborne, June 4
Johnston, A. Manchester, June 8
Johnson, W. Heybridge, June 5
Keating, A. Strand, June 2
Keppell, Z. Alford, May 19
Kilby, J. York, May 15
King, J. Yeovil, May 15
Kirkman, J. Gower-street, May 1
Lankester, R. Newington, May 27
Lackworthy, J. Exeter, May 31
Lay, J. South Molton-st. May 22
Lean, J. H. City Chambers, May 15
Lee, J. King-street, May 22
Lewin, J. Holloway, May 19
Little, J., Bales, Elliots, Pullan, & W. Little, May 22
Lloyd, T. & Winter, J. Blue Ball-yard, May 29
Lodge, R. Blackburn, May 16
Macnair, J. jun. & Atkinson, J. Cornhill, May 22
Marshall, T. Bramley, June 13
Millard, J. Cheapside, May 19
Molling, F. & G. Jerusalem-court, July 14
Moore, W. Houghton, June 15
Nellson, W. Liverpool, May 17
Neville, R. Colchester, June 5
Newbold, J. Leamington, May 21
Norris, C. Bury, Lancaster, June 8
Norton, R. jun. Charlotte-street May 29
Oliver, Hemlington-row, June 9
Panter, R. & G. Hevrod, June 6
Parkes, J. Oldbury, May 15
Peachey, J. Oxford-street, May 26
Peagan, jun. Plymouth, May 18
Perry, T. sen. Boddicott, June 12
Pigot, W. Ratcliffe Highway, May 29
Pinnock, T. D. Winchester, June 8
Pitt, J. Cirencester, May 15
Plaw, H. R. Riches-court, May 19
Poole, W. Leicester, May 22
Powell, T. Leominster, May 16
Quaife, W. Arundel, June 4
Ray, J. & J. R. Clare, June 5
Read, E. & Baker, T. Great Russell-street, May 2
Reid, D. Spitalfields, May 26
Relf, J. Carlisle, June 15
Reynolds, W. Bristol, May 21
Riding, R. Colne, June 6
Rollinson, R. Great Whelnetham, May 26
Rose, J. St. Michael's-alley, May 19
Ross, M. & G. J. Dowgate-hill, May 12
Rowntree, R Holderness, June 5
Rucker, S. Old South-Sea House, June 2
Ryder, T. & Nasmyth, J. Fenchurch-street, June 5
Salter, C. Portsea, May 15
Schlesinger, B. M. Church-court, May 22
Schroeder, H. College-hill, May 19
Scott, J. W. Grantham, June 7
Sharpus, R. Davies-street, May 15
Sherwood, W. Liverpool, May 19
Simcox, W. Birmingham, May 22
Simson, R. Crown-court, May 26
Slade, W. Leeds, May 16
Slater, J. Manchester, May 26
Smith, E. Green Lattice-lane, May 15
Smith, T. York, June 19

St. Barbe, J. Austin Friars, May 12
Stott, W. Liverpool, June 4
Strutt, W. & J. F. Bucklersbury, May 19
Stubbs, J. Castle-street, May 29
Tankard, J. & R. Birmingham, May 22
Taylor, W. Dorset-street, June 9
Tebay, E. Hastings, May 26
Thomas, J. Bristol, June 7
Tomlinson, T. Winterton, May 29
Turner, J. Bury-hill, May 26
Tweed, T. L. Boreham, June 12
Tyler, B. Woodford, May 19
Vaughan, W. Pall Mall, May 26
Ward, R. R. Maiden-lane, May 15
Watts, W. & Rigby, J. Manchester, June 9
Webb, T. Warwick, June 6
West, T. Gracechurch-street, May 5
Whitley, J. Dubb in Bingley, June 2
Williams, D. Carmarthen, June 12
Williams, J. Bishopsgate-str. May 22
Wilson, J. & Waugh, G. Aldersgate-street, June 9
Witton, J. Kingston-on-Hull, June 5
Wood, W. Wimpole-street, May 26
Worboys, W. Deptford, June 5
Wright, B. Birmingham, June 1
Wright, T. Leeds, June 11

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Assize of Bread.—The London Assize of Bread, as entered in the Town Clerk's Office at Guildhall, per Quartern Loaf, from the year—

1725 to 1730.....5*d.* to 5½*d.*
1742 to 1746.....4½ to 4¾
1747 to 1755.....5 to 6
1761.....4
1766.....8
1769.....6
1774.....8 ——— Wilkes.
1779.....5¾
1785 to 1789.....6 to 6¾
1790 to 1794.....6½ to 7½
1795.....12¾ ——— Curtis.
1796 to 1798.....9½ to 8
1799.....13 ——— Combe.
1800 (4 weeks 22½d.) 17½ ——— Staines.
1801 to 1803.....10
1804 to 1806.....12½ to 13½
1808 to 1810.....15½ to 16¼

The Years remarkable are—1761, 1779, 1795, 1800, and 1809.

Pagoda Bridge.—The whole of this bridge is now pulled down, and most of the materials removed. Workmen are employed in forming a foundation for a very handsome iron bridge, which is cast expressly for it at Falkirk, and which is expected to arrive in town in a very short time.

London Bridge.—Mr. Rennie, the Engineer, lately had made the requisite preparations for the reception of a Committee of the House of Commons to examine London Bridge. The basis of the centre-arch was so cleared from the water, that the Committee were enabled to descend eight or nine feet below the surface of the water, and minutely to examine the piers and the materials of which they were composed. Those materials were found to consist of stone and oak timber, and the wood, as well as the stone, was discovered to be unimpaired. There were no signs of decay; they presented the solidity of rock. They were pronounced capable of sustaining new arches. The Committee had also, from their peculiar situation, a fine view of the changes of the tide, and the different effects produced by the present construction of the bridge. They next examined what is termed the Chapel Pier. Mr. Rennie had made similar preparations for the examination of this pier, which was not found to be in so perfect a state.

A Statement of the Number of Persons Convicted of any Crime connected with the Forgery of the Notes of the Bank of England, from 1790 *to* 1820, *inclusive.*

Years.	Capital Convictions	Convictions for having forged Bank notes in possession.	Total Number of Convictions each Year.
1790	- nil -	- nil.	
1791			
1792			
1793			
1794			
1795			
1796			
1797	1	- -	1
1798	11	- -	11
1799	12	- -	12
1800	29	- -	29
1801	32	1	33
1802	32	12	44
1803	7	1	8
1804	13	8	21
1805	10	14	24
1806	nil	9	9
1807	16	24	40
1808	9	23	32
1809	23	29	52
1810	10	16	26
1811	5	19	24
1812	26	26	52
1813	9	49	58
1814	5	39	44
1815	7	51	58
1816	20	84	104
1817	32	95	127
1818	62	165	227
1819	33	160	193
1820	77	275	352

Diseases of the Eye.—On the 1st ult. the foundation-stone of the London Infirmary, for curing the Diseases of the

Eye, was deposited by William Mellish, Esq. in presence of a numerous and most respectable assemblage of both sexes, near the Roman Catholic Chapel, Moorfields.

Diseases of the Ear.—At the last Annual General Meeting of the Governors of the Royal Dispensary for curing Diseases of the Ear, it appeared that upwards of 2210 patients afflicted with deafness and other diseases of this organ, had been cured or relieved. This statement must be highly satisfactory to the patrons of the charity, one of whom lately, from a conviction of its utility, benevolently remitted the treasurer one hundred pounds. It must be no less consoling to those who unfortunately labour under so unpleasant an affliction; for it is a fact, that until within these few years little had been done by professional men for diseases of the ear; and when it is considered how many thousands of valuable members of society are deprived of obtaining their livelihood by this infirmity, and were formerly without any means of gratuitous relief, this charity cannot be too highly valued. Indeed the success attending the practice at this Institution has been such, that it is now adopted on several parts of the Continent with equally happy effects as in this country. The diseases of the ear, in the incipient state, are generally curable; and it is from neglect chiefly that they are rendered otherwise.

Country Bankers.—An official return to an order of the House of Commons, states the number of yearly licenses taken out by bankers in England and Wales, in the year 1815, at 831; ditto, in Scotland, same year, 88—Total 919. In the year 1820, in England and Wales, 766; Scotland ditto, 83—Total 849.

Prince Ratafe, recently arrived in this country from Madagascar, lately paid a visit to the King's Palace in Pall-mall, where he was accompanied by his Secretary and Interpreter, and attended by a gentleman from the Colonial Department: he was received at the Palace by the Equerry in Waiting, and conducted over the apartments, through the stables; he seemed highly delighted with every thing he saw.

The Coronation.—The orders of the Board of Works have been executing with more than ordinary energy, in Westminster Hall. The galleries and passages, and the servants' glass pantries behind (and ingeniously hid from the passages), for the different articles required during the grand festival, are all completed in Westminster Hall, except the mere covering of the seats and fresco ornaments in front, which it is estimated could be finished in a fortnight—and these being mere superficial ornaments, it is not necessary they should be laid on until the last moment; but the gilding and stucco work materials are all on the spot, and every thing indicates the truth of the rumour that the coronation will take place this summer. The great alterations now carrying on in Westminster Hall by the Board of Works, are in the repairs of the ancient roof, many parts of which, upon perforating the timber for suspending the chandeliers for the coronation, were found so rotten, that the safety of this noble roof, which, for its mechanism and antiquity, has become so justly celebrated, required an immediate separation of the decayed parts, and the fitting-in of substantial joinings to complete the frame-work. A general survey of the roof lately took place in consequence of the discovery of this decay, and the oak (which, according to the popular tradition, was first imported by William Rufus,) was found mostly sound, but the cherry-tree rafters were worm-eaten; they have been in consequence all taken down and renewed. It was deemed right in the progress of the work, to take down the old lantern, which illuminated the hall from the top of the roof. Its weight was found to have made an impression on the roof, and the taking it down was a difficult and rather perilous work, from the enormous quantity of lead which was clumsily used in its original manufacture. A new lantern is now erecting in its stead, of a light and more useful form. Instead of lead, sheet-iron is used with the timber frame-work, still preserving the Gothic form so essential to the unity of the structure. In three weeks it is calculated that the whole repairs will be finished, and then the upholstery part will alone remain for completion. Six weeks' notice will be necessary between the issuing of the Proclamation and Coronation.

Small Pox.—During the month of March last, the variableness of the climate produced, whatever was the cause, much illness in the metropolis. Fever was very prevalent and intermittent, besides the usual accompaniment of catarrhs and pectoral attacks, with sore throat and rheumatism; the cases of casual small pox were much abated, there having been 41 returned fatal in February, and 31 in March; those at the Small Pox

Hospital, at Pancras, have been very malignant and fatal, though not so numerous as heretofore. Application has been made there for variolous ichor, which, according to the rule of the Society, has been refused, and every step is adopted to prevent the spread of the contagion, and the practice of contagious inoculation. We have heard of the attacks of casual small pox, and in some places even after vaccination, but the persons who took the alarm, have done precisely what they should have avoided; for they had recourse to variolous inoculation, by which they increased the infection; whereas had they vaccinated all those in the neighbourhood who had not yet received it, or the disease itself, they would have "stayed the plague." The patients who took the casual small pox after vaccination all did well, having only suffered the alarm and the fever, which continued but a day; for it is now clearly ascertained, that in this varioloid disease the affection is shorter and milder, and not attended by either danger or fatality; and the number of such cases is so very few, when compared with the incalculable numbers who have been vaccinated, that in this general view they are not of any weight to shake the security of the new blessing thus administered to mankind.

Cash Payments by the Bank.—On the day appointed last month, the Bank commenced exchanging sovereigns for Bank-notes; but few applications were made. The bankers, instead of the usual daily supply of small notes, received sovereigns only; and their introduction, therefore, into general circulation, must be almost instantaneous. No notes of the denomination of one pound were to be procured at the different bankers in the City; and the same difficulty existed at the Bank itself, the Directors intending not to issue any more of that description at present; reserving the power which they possess under the Act of doing so, for any emergency that may arise, affecting either their own supply of specie, or the demands of the country circulation. Arrangements have been made on a most extensive scale for supplying the different counties so extensively with specie, that a deficiency can scarcely by possibility be felt. For the county of Lancaster, where circulation has always been in Bank of England notes, those of country bankers being unknown, the amount of gold coin considered requisite to supply the place of those below five pounds, was regularly transmitted, with the view of bringing the new system into action both there and in the metropolis on the same day. To other parts of the kingdom the same, or nearly similar facilities, have been afforded. Inspectors have been sent to the principal towns, to detect the forged notes that will probably on this occasion be presented. Still less apprehension is felt concerning the power of the Bank to supply specie in sufficient abundance; for, independently of their own stock, they calculate, as an auxiliary, that all the specie which has been hoarded during the circulation of paper, will again see the light. It is impossible, of course, to form an exact estimate of the gold thus withdrawn; but it is valued by some at 6,000,000*l.* or 7,000,000*l.* sterling.

Royal Universal Dispensary for Children, St. Andrew's Hill, Doctors' Commons.—This important Institution, founded in the year 1816 by Dr. John B. Davis, for the sole purpose of affording prompt medical and surgical aid to the sick children of the necessitous poor, in all parts of the metropolis and its vicinity, without recommendation where danger exists, has been recently honoured with the approbation and patronage of his Majesty. A Special General Meeting of the Directors and Governors was held at the Mansion-House, on the 19th of April, the Lord Mayor in the Chair,—to receive a communication from the King, addressed by Lord Sidmouth to the Duke of Beaufort, one of the Vice-Patrons, in which his Majesty was graciously pleased to signify that he had taken this charity, of such great national and individual utility, under his royal protection. Since the opening of this institution, 13,202 objects have been relieved; and with a view to increase the facilities to the poor for assistance for their children, stations have been opened in Lambeth and in Southwark, offering the same benefits as the parent Institution in the City. Subscriptions are received by Sir Thomas Bell, Treasurer, 8, St. Swithin's-lane; by the Secretary, Mr. Chas. Carter, 52, Great Coram-street; and by the Collector. Mr. H. Chrichard, 4, Weston-street, Maze, Southwark.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B. is appointed Governor of Ceylon.

Lieut.-Col. John Bell, on half-pay as Permanent Assistant-Quartermaster-General, to be Deputy Quartermaster-Ge-

neral at the Cape of Good Hope, *vice* Warre, who resigns.—Lieut.Colonel Robert Torrens, of the 65th Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General to the King's Troops serving in the East Indies, *vice* M'Rae, who resigns.

Mr. Roberts has been appointed, by the Bishop of London, as one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, to succeed Mr. Bartleman.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Orford.—The Most Hon. Robert Marquis of Londonderry, *v.* John Douglas, Esq. Chiltern Hundreds.

Borough of Ludgershall.—The Right Hon. George Charles Pratt, commonly called Earl of Brecknock, *v.* the Earl of Carhampton, deceased.

County of Down.—M. Forde, of Seaford, co. Down, Esq. *v.* Visc. Castlereagh, now Marquis of Londonderry.

Borough of Andover.—Thomas Assheton Smith, jun. Esq. *v.* Thomas Assheton Smith, Esq. Chiltern Hundreds.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. Thomas Mills, to the Rectory of Little Henny, Essex.

The Rev. W. Upjohn, M.A. to be Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Beauchamp.

The Rev. William Evans, M.A. to the Vicarage of Wigmore.

The Rev. J. H. Cotton, to the Living of Landechid.

The Rev. Robert Williams, to the Living of Llandyfrdog, Anglesey.

The Archbishop of York has licensed the Rev. J. Smyth to the perpetual Curacy of Keyingham, Yorkshire.

The Duke of Sussex has appointed the Rev. Samuel Bennett, M.A. one of his Royal Highness's Chaplains in Ordinary.

Lord Selsey has presented the Rev. R. Chester, M.A. to the Rectory of Elstead, Sussex.

The Rev. William Wyvill, B.A. to the Rectory of Spenithorne, York.

At a late meeting of the members of the Presbyterian Church, Swallow-street, they unanimously elected Mr. John Marshall, Preacher of the Gospel, to be their Pastor, in the room of the late Dr. Nicol.

The Rev. Mark Aitkins to the Church of the united parishes of Dyke and Moy, in the Presbytery of Forres and county of Moray.

The Duke of Hamilton has presented the Rev. William Proudfoot, to the Church and Parish of Avendale.

The Associate Congregation of Barrhead, have called Mr. David Young to be their Pastor.

The Rev. Isaac Gossett, A.M. his Majesty's Chaplain at Windsor Castle, and Minister of Datchet, has been presented to the Vicarage of New Windsor.

The Rev. J. J. Drewe, to the Vicarage of Alstonefield, Staffordshire.

The Rev. J. Radcliffe, M.A. is appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Kintore.

The Rev. T. Lawes, of Marlborough, to the Vicarage of Halberton, Devon.

The Rev. W. P. Thomas, LL.B. to the Prebend or Canonry of Holcombe, in the Cathedral Church of Wells.

Births.]—In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the Lady of H. Chamberlain, Esq. of a son—The Lady of Alexander Fraser, Esq. of Thavies Inn, of a son—At Waltham Abbey, the Lady of the Rev. T. Pickthall, of a daughter—Mrs. Geo. Allen Aylwin, Lower Thames-street, of a son—At the Hon. Mr. Justice Burroughs, Bedford-row, the Lady of T. H. Fenwick, Esq. R.E. of a son—At Dulwich, the Lady of J. Petty Muspratt, Esq. of a son—At her house, 25, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Lady Frederica Stanhope, of a son and heir—In Montague-place, Montague-square, the Lady of Thomas March, Esq. of a daughter—At his house in Manchester-buildings, Westminster, the Lady of L. B. Allen, Esq. of a son—At Earl's-terrace, the wife of Isaac Eales, Esq. of Fulham, of a son—In Red Lion-square, the Lady of John Bridges, Esq. of a daughter, still-born—At Champion Lodge, Surrey, the Lady of Thomas Starling Benson, Esq. of a daughter—In Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, Mrs. Conyers Hudson, of a son—In Argyll-street, Mrs. Matthew Clark, of a son—At Craven Cottage, Fulham, the Lady of the Rev. J. H. Randolph, of a son—In Upper Bedford-place, the Lady of W. L. Rogers, Esq. of a daughter—In Montague-place, Montague-square, the Lady of Wm. Sargent, Esq. of a son—In Dover-street, the Lady of W. M. Pitt, Esq. M.P. of twins, a son and daughter—In Beaumont-street, the Lady of Captain Wm. Fitch Arnold, of a daughter.

Married.]—At St. George's Church, Hanover-sq. Lieut.-Col. Cooper, Groom of the Bedchamber to H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, to Miss Baker—At Streatham, Joseph Hartnell, Esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. William Rollisson, of Upper Tooting—At St. Margaret's Church, L. H. Desanges, of Finsbury-square, Esq. to Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Dakins—At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Francis Ri-

cardo, Esq. of Lower Grosvenor street, to Miss Elizabeth Lucy Alexander—At Kensington, Charles Wm. Smith, Esq. to Miss C. L. Shadwell—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Charles Grey, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Madras, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Samuel Clark Jervoise, Bart.—At St. Paul's, Deptford, Mr. B Wilson, of Camberwell, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of R. Edmonds, Esq.—At St. Mary, Newington, Joshua Hart, Esq. of Islington, to Mrs. Meymott, of Dover-place, New Kent-road—At St. Pancras Church, William Wilde, Esq. of Gray's Inn-square, to Miss Walker—Mr. James Briggs, of Leadenhall-street, to Emma Crawley, youngest daughter of the late William Jones, Esq.—At St. Vedast, Foster-lane, Richard Berry, Esq. to Phebe, daughter of the late Jos. Devey, Esq. of Bank-side, Southwark—At Croydon, the Rev. Thomas Chapman, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Thos. Miller, Esq. of Croydon—At St. Michael's, Queenhithe, Mr. Charles Ryder, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of W. J. Goss, Esq.—At Streatham, J. T. Lowndes, Esq. of Watling-street, to Harriet, fifth daughter of William Borradaile, Esq.—At St. Pancras Church, James Philcox, jun. Esq. of Burwash, to Louisa, daughter of the late Richard Hughes, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn—At St. George's Church, David A. Dewar, Esq. to Anne, eldest daughter of Richard Magenis, Esq. M. P.—John Walford, Esq. to Jane, second daughter of the late Thomas Ruggles, Esq.—Captain John Drummond, of the Coldstream Guards, to Miss G. A. Finch—At St. George the Martyr's, the Rev. Dr. Geldart, to Eliza, daughter of the late and sister of the present William Cutfield, Esq.—At St. Clement's Eastcheap, Mr. William Jones, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Cartwright, of Upper Thames-street—At Ewell, Surry, T. Cartwright, jun. Esq. of Singleton, Sussex, to Miss C. Broadbent—At St. Paul's Covent-garden, Edward, third son of William Layton, Esq. to Mary Amelia, only daughter of the late C. Miller, Esq. formerly of Bencoolen—At Stoke Newington, John Blackett, jun. Esq. to Martha, youngest daughter of the late Henry Allnutt, Esq. of High Wycombe—At St. George's Hanover-square, Sir Henry Lambert, Bart. to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Edw. Foley—E. I. Crachley, Esq. to Miss Wootton, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street—At Islington, N. Hatley, Esq. to Mrs Elizabeth Jones—At the New Church, Mary-le-bone, B. H. Gill, Esq. to Maria Jane, daughter of the late W. Richardson, Esq.

Died.]—At his house in Upper Eaton-street, Pimlico, Charles Downes, Esq. in the 72d year of his age, State Page to his present Majesty, and thirty-five years Page of the Bedchamber to his late Majesty—At Apsley House, the Marchioness of Worcester, of an internal inflammation. Her Ladyship was Georgiana Frederica Fitzroy, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Henry Fitzroy, son of Charles, first Lord Southampton, brother of the Duke of Grafton, by Lady Anne Wellesley, sister of the Duke of Wellington and Marquis Wellesley; and was married to the Marquis of Worcester on the 25th of July, 1814. Her Ladyship was one of the most intimate and favourite friends of the late Princess Charlotte—James Hill Hooper, Esq. of the Paragon, New Kent-road—At his apartments in Bennett-street, St. James's, John Wood, Esq. late Commander of the Hon. East India Company's ship Marquis Wellington—At Newington, David Horn, Esq. in the 80th year of his age—Elizabeth, wife of C. Stutfield, Esq. of St. George's-place, East—At Richmond, Mrs. Hester Kipling—At Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey, Lieut. Colonel Henry Rowland Fetherstonhaugh—At Thorncroft, near Leatherhead, Mary, eldest daughter of James Stirling, Esq.—At her house in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, in the 86th year of her age, the Right Hon. Lady Juliana Dawkins—At No. 2, Montague-place, Mary, the wife of Major-General Barton—At his house in Cockspur-street, Mr. Slark, of Cheapside, and of Clapton, Middlesex, in the 69th year of his age—At Walworth, Mr. Blyth, late of Ironmonger-lane, aged 73—Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Rich. Winstanley, of New Bridge-street—In Southampton-row, Henry Hope, Esq. late of Harley-street, in his 36th year—In Sackville-street, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Rattan, aged 56 years—At Prince's-place, Lambeth, Mrs. Mary Robins—At her Cottage on Englefield-green, Mrs. Green, widow of the late George Green, Esq.—At Croydon, in her 70th year, Mrs. Anne Boon—At Battersea, aged 80, John Hodgson, Esq.—At his house in New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Charles Stuart, in the 78th year of his age—At Heston, Middlesex, Mr. Nath. Ravis, late of Gracechurch-street, London, in his 78th year.—Of an attack of apoplexy, Mr. William King, of the British Fire Office, Cornhill, aged 64.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

DR. NEILSON.

Died, in Belfast, on the 26th of April, in the 46th year of his age, the Rev. William Neilson, D. D. M. R. I. A. Professor of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and Head Master of the Classical School in the Belfast Academical Institution. Dr. Neilson was the fourth son of the Rev. Dr. Neilson, Presbyterian Minister at Redemon, county Down, who still survives to lament the loss of his son. From early years he displayed an ardent taste for literary knowledge, especially for the study of languages, of which the Greek soon appeared to be his favourite. At an early period of life he finished his philosophical studies, in the University of Glasgow. For some years subsequent he assisted in conducting his father's academy. In 1797, he was ordained Presbyterian Minister of Dundalk, where he gave to the world his Greek Exercises, English Grammar, Greek Idioms, and Irish Grammar. He was also the author of many valuable Essays on subjects connected with languages, in various Literary Journals. His character in literature stood so high, that the University of Glasgow conferred upon him the degree of Doctor in Divinity—an honour which was equally unsolicited and unexpected. The Royal Irish Academy invited him to become one of their members. In 1818 he was invited to become Professor and Head Master in the Belfast Institution; and in the full and laborious exercise of his duties in that literary establishment, he was unexpectedly arrested by death, after a residence of little more than three years. The literary fame of Dr. Neilson, particularly as a linguist, was great, and was even more extended in England and Scotland than in his own country. His labours in the composition of excellent elementary works, calculated in particular to facilitate the knowledge of the Greek language, have been appreciated in all parts of the empire. Notwithstanding his various avocations in Belfast, he gave to the world, about a year ago, an edition of Moore's Greek Grammar, with large additions and improvements, which has been already adopted as a text-book in some of the Universities of Scotland, and has been highly approved by the best judges. His speculations on the more intricate and philosophical parts of grammar and language, were refined and philosophical. His great and unremitting labours in the Institution can be fully estimated by those alone who were intimately acquainted with him, or by those who had the advantage of receiving his instructions. To the Belfast Institution, since his removal to it, he always displayed the warmest attachment, founded upon the rational hope, from what it had already performed, of its becoming of the greatest benefit to the north of Ireland. In the death of Dr. Neilson, the institution and the town of Belfast have sustained a great loss. As a Christian clergyman, he was distinguished by pure and rational piety; and in discharging all the duties of his religious office, he was anxious to impress the truths which he himself sincerely felt.

DR. BATEMAN.

On the 9th inst. died, at Whitby, in Yorkshire, in the 43d year of his age, Thomas Bateman, M D. late of Bloomsbury-square. The health of this excellent and lamented physician had long been in a declining state, and there had for some time been, unhappily, little prospect of any favourable result, either from the resources of art, or the assiduous and affectionate attentions of his family. The failure of his bodily powers did not, however, impair the vigour of his mind, and his wonted cheerfulness continued unabated to the last; his religious principles supporting him under the expectation and approach of death. In recording his regretted illness and decease, it is impossible not to advert to the loss which his personal connections, and society at large, have thereby sustained. But as a detailed biographical memoir will probably be given of him at some future period, it is sufficient at present to remark, that in his private life he was most exemplary, and in the exercise of his profession upheld its dignity and usefulness, by independent feeling, integrity of conduct, active benevolence, and extensive learning. Dr. Bateman was, indeed, highly gifted for administering to the sick, being acute and accurate in his observation of disease, and prompt and judicious in the treatment of it. His contributions to the medical literature of his country have been no less various than important; whilst the zeal and ability, with which for many years he performed the arduous services of the Public Dispensary, as well as of the House of Recovery or Fever Hospital, were highly beneficial to those institutions and to the commu-

nity. Of him then may it be said, that though removed from life at an early period, he has descended full of honour to the grave.

Dr. Bateman's works are, "Delineations of the Cutaneous Diseases." "A Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases, according to the Arrangement of Dr. Willan, exhibiting a concise View of the diagnostic Symptoms, and the Method of Treatment." "A succinct Account of the Typhus or Contagious Fever, of this Country, with the appropriate Method of Treatment, as practised in the House of Recovery, &c." "Reports on the Diseases of London, and the State of the Weather, from 1804 to 1816, including practical Remarks on the Causes and Treatment of the former."

LIEUT.-COL. E. JONES.

Lieut.Col. Evan Jones, who died lately at Rose Hill, near Wrexham, was born in 1771, and entered the army as ensign in 1791. In 1793 he embarked with his regiment, the 23d or Welsh Fusileers, from Cork, for the West Indies, under Sir Charles Grey, and landed at Martinique. He served at the reduction of Pigeon Isle, Fort Royal, St. Pierre, Fort Bourbon, and other French possessions in that Island. He was present also at the taking of Guadaloupe, and other French Islands in the Caribbean Sea, with many of their possessions in St. Domingo. He was nearly carried off in that climate by the yellow fever, but a negro woman, his nurse, wrapped him in a sheet or blanket strongly impregnated with vinegar, which arrested that dreadful malady. He, with his gallant regiment, greatly distinguished themselves at the Helder, in 1799, and in the subsequent battles in Holland, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. He served also under the same general in Egypt. At the memorable battle on the heights of Nicopolis, near Alexandria, on the 21st of March, 1801, when the brave Abercrombie fell, the 58th, 42d, and 23d regiments charged with the bayonet the *Invincibles* of France, took their standard, and drove them off the field; the 23d and 40th regiments forming the advance of the British army, in dislodging the enemy from the sand hills on which they were stationed. In 1808, he married Anna-Maria Kenyon, daughter of Robert Kenyon, Esq. of Cefn, near Wrexham, brother of the eminent Lord Chief Justice Kenyon, and uncle to the present excellent nobleman, and the Hon. Thos. Kenyon. He then quitted the army, and retired to his maternal property at Gellewig, in Caernarvonshire, where he amused himself with agricultural pursuits, enjoying *otium cum dignitate*. In his domestic relations, Colonel Jones was most exemplary, fulfilling the several duties of a son, husband, friend, and master, with affection and rectitude.

MR. JAMES LANE FOX.

The death of this lamented gentleman took place on the 7th ult. at his seat at Bramham Park, after only a week's illness, but many years of suffering from ill health. His fine principles, his honourable feelings, his excellent disposition, in short, his good qualities, were too numerous to admit of an attempt to delineate them; his generosity and his extensive charities can never be calculated, for they were not ostentatious. He was, perhaps, the most accomplished man of his day—one of the best linguists, and the greatest adept in ancient and modern history; his manners were those of the high-bred gentleman. He was most agreeable in society, when in good spirits, being very quick in repartee, and full of anecdotes of the great men of his day, particularly of Mr. Pitt, with whom he was intimate, as long as his health permitted; when that grew worse, he retired from the world, and lived at Bramham Park, occasionally going to a seat he had in Rutlandshire, and to London for a very short time every year. He was born in the south, and was brought up by his uncle, George Fox, Lord Bingley, of Bingley. He resided, for many years, in Italy and France, and had travelled a great deal over the continent. He had also been a member of the House of Commons. He married the daughter of Lord Rivers, by whom he has left a daughter, married to the brother of Lord Stourton; George, a member of Parliament, William, married to a niece of the Earl of Harewood, and grand-daughter to the Earl of Morton; Sackville, an officer in the guards; and Thomas, intended for holy orders.

MR. BARTLEMAN.

This gentleman, who for many years stood unrivalled in his profession as a bass-singer, died on the 14th of April, at his house in Berners-street, in the 54th year of his age, after a long protracted and painful illness. Those who have heard Mr. Bartleman in the finest songs of Handel, Purcell, and other ancient composers, can well appreciate the loss the musical profession will sustain by the death of such a man: to a fine toned melodious voice, he added the most correct judg-

ment and refined taste, with an expression peculiar to himself. In his private character Mr. Bartleman was highly respected by a numerous circle of friends, who will long deplore his death. The interment of the remains of this eminent professor took place on the 20th, in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, adjoining the grave of his great master, Dr. Cooke.

SIR JOHN COLPOYS.

Died lately at Greenwich, Admiral Sir John Colpoys, in the 80th year of his age. He was born in Ireland, and entered the navy as long ago as 1756. He was the third naval officer in seniority in the service. In early youth he served, with great credit to himself, at Martinique, Louisbourg, &c. and was ever considered an experienced, skilful, and valuable officer. After he obtained a flag, he never was employed in active service where he had any opportunity of distinguishing himself. His conduct, however, in subduing the spirit of mutiny at Portsmouth, gained him deserved credit, and he was soon after made a Knight of the Bath, Treasurer, and finally, Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Sir John Colpoys was 34 years in the navy before he attained the rank of master and commander; his commission as post-captain was dated 1792, and as rear-admiral 1794.

THE EARL OF CARHAMPTON.

Died on the 25th ult. in Bruton-street, the Right Hon. Henry Lawes Luttrell, Earl of Carhampton, Viscount Carhampton, and Baron Irnham, governor of Dublin, a general in the army, and colonel of the 6th regiment of dragoon guards. He married Jane, daughter of George Boyd, Esq. of Dublin, one of the most beautiful, as well as the most amiable, women of her day, who survives him, and by whom he has had no issue. His lordship was brother to the beautiful Miss Luttrell, who married the late Duke of Cumberland, uncle of his present Majesty. He was distinguished in early life as Colonel Luttrell. He fought some political battles, and was the opponent of the celebrated Mr. Wilkes, in the memorable contest for Middlesex, when the latter was expelled the House of Commons by a vote of the house. He also figured in the Letters of the renowned Junius, among the political dependents of the Duke of Grafton. The late Earl was appointed a general in 1798, and stood third on the list, those preceding him being the Marquis of Drogheda and Earl Harcourt. —He is succeeded in his titles by his only brother, John Luttrell Olmius. His lordship came to his titles on the death of his father, in 1787. Creations of the first nobleman, the father of the deceased: — Baron, 1768; Viscount, 1781; Earl, 1785.

H. EDRIDGE, ESQ. A.R.A. & F.S.A.

Mr. Edridge died on the 23d of April he was an artist of great merit, and was prematurely snatched from the world. Successful art is perhaps in itself enough for the acquirement of an individual; but that art which is termed liberal, ought to extend to the manners and habits of the man; and the fine feeling that conduces to success in painting, ought to dictate the purest conduct in society, with the most generous sentiments, unrestrained liberality, unenvying commendation, and energetic support, to contemporaries in art. These were the unexaggerated qualifications of Mr. Edridge, together with a high character for benevolence and urbanity. The judgment which the world had formed of his talents need not be repeated here; diligent in, and fond of, his art, he truly merited the eulogies which his labours received from all unprejudiced judges.

SIR R. R. BLIGH.

Died, on the 5th ult. at Belle Vue, near Southampton, Admiral Sir Richard Rodney Bligh. He was born in Cornwall, in 1737, of an ancient and respectable family in that county. He entered the service of his country at a very early period of life, but it was not until 1777 that he attained the rank of post-captain; in which situation, in the command of the Alexander, of 74 guns, in November 1794, he exhibited, in a most unequal combat with a French squadron (consisting of five ships of 74 guns, three large frigates, and a brig), such courage and abilities, as, to use the words of a modern biographer, "have never been surpassed in the British navy." Sir Richard was the 8th oldest Admiral on the list, having got his flag on the main in 1804, when he resigned the command on the Leith station. He was twice married, first to the daughter of Sir E. Worsley, of the Isle of Wight, by whom he has left several daughters (all married), and one son, Captain G. M. Bligh, Royal Navy.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Birth.] At Bedford, Mrs. Barnard, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. J. Williams, of Luton, to Miss C. Hacker—At Eaton, Mr. R. Hilyam, to Miss F. Capp—At Potton, Mr. G. Symons, to Miss A. Wisdom.

Died.] At Turvey, Atherton Edward, the son of the Rev. Leigh Richmond.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Peppard, Mr. T. Saunders, to Miss M. A. Walker—At Reading, Mr. Wilkins, to Miss Rusher—Mr. R. Munt, to Miss Slade—At Thatcham, Mr. W. C. Long, to Miss A. Goddard—Mr. Somerset, druggist, of Newbury, to Miss M. A. Flower.

Died.] At Pangbourn, Mr. R. Mettingly, 82—In Windsor Castle, Mr. J. Taylor, 86—At Newbury, Mr. Wright, 84—Mrs. R. Mayo, 83—At Wokingham, Mr. J. Wheeler—At Maidenhead, the daughter of W. Payn, esq.—At Thatcham, Mr. Felton—At Abingdon, Mrs. Allen—Near Wantage, Mrs. Goodlake—At Warfield, Mrs. Watling—At Reading, Mrs. Rugman—Mr. W. Chase, 82—Mrs. Hodskinson, 81.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. Gould, of Newton Blossomville, to Miss L. Gould—Mr. C. Bennett, to Miss S. Wilmer, of Loughton—Mr. F. Amos, to Miss S. Eagles—At Stoney Stratford, Mr. W. Wilkinson, to Miss M. Brookes—At Newport Pagnell, the Rev. J. Wilson, to Miss E. Hill—At Chesham, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, to Miss E. Hepburn.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Miss Hatten—At Stoke Goldington, Mrs. A. Wright, 75—At Aston Sandford, the Rev. T. Scott, 74—At Fawley Court, Mrs. Freeman—At Long Crendon, Mr. J. Busby—At Wormingham, Mrs. Brooks—A few days since, at Olney, Elizabeth Robinson, 65, better known by the humble appellation of Poor Bet Robinson. This singular character was considered by the town and neighbourhood as the Crazy Kate of Cowper's muse, in his poem of The Task.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

On Tuesday, May 1, the first stone of the new Observatory at Cambridge was laid by the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, vice chancellor.

The stupendous drainage of the Eau Brink, extending over some hundreds of thousands of acres, and which has been so many years in contemplation, is at length rapidly drawing towards its completion. The Eau Brink Cut, about two miles and three quarters in length, is nearly completed, as is also the New bridge across it, which is to be a draw-bridge for the admission of ships to pass and repass through it up to St. German's. The new bridge is of timber, which, with great ingenuity, is so combined as to produce strength and durability. Its length is about 820 feet; the versed sine or spring of the arch is 3 feet 11¾ inches: consequently it forms a segment of a circle, whose diameter is eight miles, and its circumference upwards of 25 miles! On this grand canal and its appendencies, there will in all probability, before the works are finally completed, be expended nearly half a million sterling! It is the intention of the commissioners to open the cut, or new river, in June next.

Married.] Mr. R. Edis, to Miss M. Haslop, of Cambridge—At Cambridge, Mr. J. Hobbs, to Miss S. Leach—Mr. T. Woolston, to Mrs. Few—Dr. Geldart, of Barnwell Priory, to Miss E. Cutfield—At Isleham, the Rev. J. Reynolds, to Mrs. S. Norman.

Died.] At Landbeach, the Rev. T. C. Burroughes, M.A. many years a magistrate of the county—At Cambridge, T. Bond, esq. 82—Mr. C. Clay—Mr. Wm. Halls—At the College, Ely, Mrs. R. Durham.

CHESHIRE.

Births.] At Rode Hall, Mrs. Wilbraham, of a daughter—At Frodesley Rectory, Mrs. Edwards, of a son—At Chester, Mrs. Heaton, of a son.

Married.] At Northop, Mr. E. Jones, to Miss P. Davies—At Chester, the Rev. T. M. Davies, to Miss M. Bedward—At Tattenhall, Mr. T. Briscoe, to Miss E. Royle—At Davenham, Mr. Fletcher, to Miss Eaton—At Stockport, Mr. J. Morris, to Miss E. Davies.

Died.] At Chester, Miss M. Halton—Miss M. Calveley—R. Crewe, esq.—Miss A. J. Wilkinson—At Betton, R. Scott, esq.—At Toft, Mrs. Leycester, 76—At Malpas, Mrs. Taylor—At Hartford Beach, Mrs. A. Barrow—At Middlewich, Mrs. M. Paterson, 85—At Disley, Mr. J. Hancock—At High Leigh, C. Everest, esq.—At Runcorn, Mr. J. Ormerod—Mrs. Potts, of Ollerton—At Ruthin, J. Jones, esq. of Chester.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. J. Powell, to Miss J. J. Rolls—At Talland, Mr. W. Bunny, to Miss A. Phillips—At Penryn, Mr. J. Webster, to Miss E. Geard—At St. Michael Carhayes, Mr. J. Messer, to Miss Dingey—At Newlyn, Mr. J. Tremain, to Miss Hawke—At Cury, Capt. Polkinhorne, R.N. to Miss P. Passingham—At St. Ives, Mr. W. Hichens, solicitor, to Miss E. Bazeley—At Madron, Mr. A. Hosken, to Miss S. Cory.

Died.] At Trenarth, Mrs. Skues—At Antron Lodge, Capt. Rogers, of the Portland packet—At Truro, Miss A. Pengelly—At Westnearth Mills, Mrs. A. Bennet—At Torpoint, J. Cook, 83—At Falmouth, Mr. T. Treffry, Mr. Drew—At Camelford, Miss Warren—At Liskeard, Mr. J. Goyne—At Landewednack, Mr. Stevens—At Helston, Mr. J. Dobb—At Treworgy, Mr. J. Inch, 77—At St. Ives, F. G. Ley, esq.—At

Penzance, Mrs. Marshall—At Penryn, Mr T. Grey.

CUMBERLAND.

Births.] At Arthuret, Mrs. Graham, of a daughter—Mrs. Atkinson, of the Two Lions Inn, Penrith, of three daughters, two of whom are since dead—At Walton House, Mrs. Johnson, of a son.

Married.] At Arthuret, Mr. J. Graham, to Miss M. Graham—At Penrith, Mr. W. Grisdale, to Miss H. Butterworth—At Middleton, Mr. W. Knipe, to Miss Bowness—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Monkhouse, to Miss S. Hetherington—Mr. B. Prince, to Miss M. Gray—The Rev. R. Rice, to Miss M. Goodenough, second daughter of the prebendary of Carlisle, of that name—At Whitehaven, R. Benn, esq. to Miss J. Dean—Mr. J. Mirehouse, to Miss S. Nicholson.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Lowry—Mr. J. Robson—Mrs. B. Nutter—Mr. J. Sowerby—Mrs. Ramsay—Mr. J. Kirk—Mr. W. Dunn—At Low Hesket, Mr. J. Longrigg—At Blencow, Mr. J. Wilkinson—At Egremont, Mrs. H. Roger, 75—At Wigton, Major Cliffe—At Denton Hill, near Carlisle, Mrs. Ramsay—At Burgh-by-Sands, Mr. R. Tate—At Workington, Mr. M. Peel—Mrs. E. Clarke, 80—At Penrith, Mr. J. Mason—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Paley—Miss Harrison, of Kendal—At Ulverston, M. F. Burton, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Buxton, W. Whitehead, esq. to Miss R. Harrison.

Died.] At Belper, Mrs. Ward, 81—At Great Longtone, Mrs. H. Buckstone, 91—At Chesterfield, Miss Dixon—At Stanmore, Lady C. Finch—Mrs. Denby, wife of Col. Denby, of Derby—At Derby, Mrs. Wallis.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Axminster, Mr. S. Hendebourck, to Miss A. Whitty—At Plymouth, Mr. E. Worth, to Miss Dominy—Mr. C. Marshal, to Miss Douglas—At Stoke, J. R. Dale, esq. to Miss F. D. Lake—At Exeter, Mr. Seabrook, to Miss White—Mr. R. Garbett, to Miss E. Prout—At Seaton, Mr. Tanner, to Miss A. M. Newell—At Bradford, Capt. R. Cooke, to Miss S. Heysett—At Sidmouth, H. Carew, esq. to Miss J. M. Rogers—At Bovey Tracey, S. Barker, esq. to Miss J. Daniel—At Crediton, Mr. W. Saunders, to Miss C. Roberts.

Died.] At Shaldon, Mrs. Lempriere—At Exeter, Mrs. R. Luke—Mr. J. Benton—Mrs. Truscott, 77—Mr. J Medland—Mrs. S. Collins, 89—Mr. Hodge—Mr. T. Benedict—At Plymouth, Mr. W. Tarratt, 72—Mr. W. Courtis, 74—Mrs. Thomas—Mr. Northcott—Mrs. J. Baron, 76—At Whimple, E. Brook, esq.—At Stokefleming, Mrs. Harris—At Dartmouth, Mrs. Whitney—At Honiton, Mrs. Maynard—At Barnstaple, Miss Arter—At Sidmouth, Mr. W. Street—At Tiverton, Mrs. Tucker—Miss A. Melhuish.

DORSETSHIRE.

Birth.] At Poole, Mrs. Barter, of a son.

Married.] H. Barter, esq. of Poole, to Miss Daw—At Wyke Regis, Mr. H. Harris, to Miss J. Stone—Mr. Allbut, to Miss S. Gollop, of Poole—At Durweston, the Rev. C. Fleet, to Miss E. Dean.

Died.] At Chideock, Mr. J. Horrard—At Severel's Farm, Mr. R. Butler—At Preston, near Yeovill, Mrs. Symes—At Shaftesbury, Mr. W. Mullet—At Blandford, Mr. J. Thomas—Aged 65, Mr. W. Towers, brother of the late Rev. Joseph Towers, LL.D. and more than forty years editor of the Sherborne Mercury. To manners the most unassuming, he united unbounded benevolence, severe integrity, and a singleness of heart that spurned at the idea of dissimulating even on occasions the most trivial.

DURHAM.

Births.] At Pictree, Mrs. W. Stobart, of a daughter—At Low Gosforth, Mrs. Brandling, of a son—At North Shields, Mrs. Soade, of a daughter.

Married.] At North Shields, Mr. T. Hepworth, to Miss Roddam—At Gateshead, Mr. J. Johnson, to Miss J. Greene—At Sunderland, Mr. Jowell, to Miss S. W. Duncan—Mr. D. Cockburn, to Miss E. Smith—At Durham, Mr. L. Surtees, to Miss M. Barron—Mr. R. Hall, to Miss Chimside—Mr. J. Pearson, to Miss E. Miller—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. T. Pratt, to Miss M. Dodd—Mr. T. Lawson, to Miss Anderson—At Pittington Hallgarth, Mr. J. Simpson, to Miss A. Hardy—Mr. J. Atkinson, to Miss E. Gray.

Died.] At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. P. Hird, 74—At Sunderland, Mrs. Nesbitt—Mr. W. Mersaw, 85—Mrs. A. Thompson—At Chester-le-street, Mrs. Smales, 80—At Gateshead, Mr. C. Fairs—At Durham, Mr. J. Robinson—Mr. S. Mitchenson, 40—Mrs. Mather—Mr. J. Walker, 83—At South Shields, Mr. T. Dryden, 78—At Morpeth, Mr. J. Man, 79—At Hexham, Mr. W. Jobling—At Berwickhill, Mr. J. Reay—At Darlington, Mr. T. Norris, 84—At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. E. Douglas, 72—Mrs. M. Bambridge—At Barnard Castle, Mrs. A. Vickers.

ESSEX.

Birth.] At South-End, Mrs. Hume, of a son.

Married.] The Rev. M. Hare, to Miss A. M. Brackenbury, of Broomfield Lodge—G. F. H. Greenhall, esq. to Miss Hunt, of Maldon—At Aveley, the Rev. H. B. Lennard, to Miss H. D. Prideaux—At Springfield, J. W. Holgate, esq. to Miss D. Cootes—At Ramsey, the Rev. J. W. Esdaile, of Chigwell, to Miss C. G. Whinfield—James Graham, esq. of Rochford, to Miss S. Fry.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Kendall, 73—At St. Clair's Hall, Mr. J. Belcher, 81—At Baythorn Hall, Mrs. Burleigh—At Halsted, Mrs. Groom, 91—At South Weald, Miss J. Wollaston—At Frating Hall, Mrs. Balls, 71—At Wethersfield, T. Stock, esq.—At Great Eiston, Rebecca Cook, 97—Mr. Frederick Hanbury, son of C. Hanbury, of Sloe Farm, near Halstead.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. Chantrey is to execute a monument, the expense of which is to be raised by subscription, in the cathedral church of Gloucester, in memory of the late Sir George O. Paul, baronet, to whom this country is so much indebted in various ways.

Births.] At New Court, Mrs. Munro, of a daughter—At Alderley, Mrs. Phelps, of a daughter—At Tockington, Mrs. Cleaver, of a son.

Married.] At Alderton, J. Capel, esq. to Miss S. Woolley—At Woodchester, Capt. Baghott, to Miss Sloper—The Rev. C. Capel, to Miss E. Forbes—At Iron Acton, Wm. Senior, esq. to Miss M. C. Mair—At Withington, John Smith, esq. to Miss Hatheway—At Stroud, E. G. Hallewell, esq. to Miss M. Watts.

Died.] At the Wilderness, Mrs. Wemyss—Mr. D. Long, of Slimbridge—At Gloucester, the Rev. J. Griffith, D.D. prebendary of Gloucester cathedral—At Bristol, Miss S. Biddle—Mrs. Holmes—Mrs. Price—At Wotton-under-edge, Mrs. Le Chevalier—At Kit's Green, Mrs. Hooper.

HAMPSHIRE.

Births.] At Upton Gray, Mrs. Hawley, of a son—Mrs. Harris, of West Cowes, of twins.

Married.] At Romsey, Mr. R. Sharpe, to Miss Comley—Mr. D. Ellyott, to Miss E. Spurrier, of Southampton—At Southampton, Mr. B. Hughes, to Miss E. Nutt—At Brixton, Capt. J. Dyer, to Miss M. Moorman—At Petersfield, Mr. J. Brewer, to Miss C. Willmer—At South-Stoneham, Mr. J. Webb, to Mrs. E. Baker.

Died.] At Basingstoke, J. Chambers, esq. 70—At Southampton, Mrs. Waight—Miss Seward—Mr. J. Rice—At Andover, Miss J. Ball—At Cowes, D. Worsley, esq.—At Ryde, Miss Cooper—At Newport, Mr. E. Caplen—At Romsey, Mrs. Coote—At Merry Oak, G. Ede, esq.—At Bonchurch, Lady M. Gray—Near Nathwood, Mrs. Attril.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Warring, to Miss Lane—Mr. T. Greatrex, of Crickhowel, to Miss E. Price.

Died.] At Burghill, Mrs. Hopton, 76—At Wolferlow Park, Mrs. Davis—At Hampton Bishop, Mr. W. Wootton, 81—At Bunshill, Mrs. Weaver—At Canon Pion, Mr. H. Yeomans—At Hereford, Mrs. Goode—At Holmer, Mrs. Carwardine—At Tarrington, Mr. Freene.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Birth.] At Berkhampstead, Mrs. Daniel, of a son.

Died.] Mrs. Pritchet, of Bromfield—At Offley, Mrs. Parry—At Broxburn, P. White, esq. 87—At Hertford, Mrs. R. Marshall, 79—At Hoddesdon, Mrs. Edwards—At Ware, J. Burr, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Birth.] At Alconbury House, Mrs. Newton, of a son.

KENT.

Married.] At St. Laurence, Thanet, Mr. Evans, of Vine Cottage, to Miss King—Mr. G. Gore, to Miss S. Dove—At Sellinge, Mr. J. Hogben, to Miss Mayer—At Folkstone, Mr. T. Gosbey, to Miss E. Taylor—At Canterbury, Mr. T. Staines, to Miss J. Mann—Mr. J. Boorman, to Miss E. Sutton—At Folkstone, Mr. J. Kite, to Miss. M. Friend—At Biddenden, Mr. E. Hortar, to Miss M. Browne—At Eltham, Mr. J. Webb, to Miss H. May—At Lydd, Mr. T. Morris, of Brewret, to Miss E. Austin.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. W. Twynam, 79—Mr. J. Worthy—Mr. E. Chandler—By lightning, the daughter of Mr. William Heanden, 13—Mrs. Austen—At Folkstone, Mr. S. Pinfold—Mrs. M. Clarke, 71—At Ashford, Mrs. S. Petfield—At Chatham, Mrs. Chadwick—Mr. H. Carter—Mrs. Green—At Lydd, Mrs. Forster—At Dover, Miss A. Brown—Mr. J. Woodcock, 74—At Faversham, Mrs. Coleman—At Boughton-under-Bleau, Mrs. C. Adams, 72.

LANCASHIRE.

The assessment of Liverpool to the county rate, amounted last year to 13,800*l.* a sum equal to one third of all that is paid for the maintenance of the poor!

The county of Lancaster has adopted the plan of raising the militia by bounties instead of ballot, which mode is found the least expensive to the county.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. Langston, to Miss E. Clay—At Lancaster, Mr. W. Bateman, to Miss M. Yates—At Liverpool, John Benson, esq. of Pledwick House, near Wakefield, to Miss J. Griffith—The Rev. J. E. Beaumont, of Heddington, to Miss S. Morton.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. S. Hargreaves—Mrs. Gifford—Mrs. Redmayne—T. Hoyle, esq. of Manchester, 82—At Manchester, Mrs. S. Culverwell—At Warrington, Mr. J. Parsonage.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. B. Jacques, of Sheepshead, to Miss Martin—At Leicester, Mr. T. Breedon, to Miss H. Hames—Mr. J. D. Poole, to Miss E. Hames—At South Kilworth, Mr. W. Bennet, to Miss E. Whale—At Lutterworth, Mr. Humblestone, to Miss A. Lea—At Hinckley, Mr. W. Richards, to Miss E. S. Palmer—J. Sculthorpe, esq. to Miss F. L. Williams—At Saddington, Mr. Marriott, to Miss S. Breedon.

Died.] At Sileby, Mr. E. Baker—At Leicester, Mrs. Down—Mr. Manning—At Lutterworth, Miss Elston—Mrs. Smith—At Church Langton, Mrs. Hanbury.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Births.] At Sleaford, Mrs. Yerburgh, of a daughter—At Normanby Hall, Lady Sheffield, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. J. Canwell, of Long Thorpe, to Miss Pollard—Mr. Hudson, of Revesby, to Miss Chambers—At Kirton, Mr. Fisher, to Miss H. Taylor—At Leake, Mr. J. Clarke, to Miss Codling—At Kirkby Green, near Blankney, Mr. J. Sewell, to Miss Golding—At Lincoln, Mr. Kell, to Miss Trafford—At Horncastle, Mr. W. Nicolson, to Miss Smith—Mr. Kirkby, to Miss M. Bryan—At Irby, near Grimsby, the Rev. H. W. Powell, to Miss F. Bell.

Died.] At Ryhall, Mr. W. Lock, 71—At Spalding, Mrs. Hurry—Mrs. S. King—Mr. J. Norris—Mr. J. Sheath.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Prichard, to Miss M. Preece, of Walford, near Ross—F. M'Donnell, esq. to Miss Prothero, of Usk—Mr. Gething, to Miss James, of Newport.

Died.] At Langattock House, Mrs. Michell—At Castle Hill, Mrs. Powell—In Monnow-street, Mr. T. Powell—At Chepstow, Mr. W. Prichard.

NORFOLK.

Births.] At Hedenham, Mrs. Chambers, of a daughter—At Bradenham Hall, Mrs. Haggard, of a daughter.

Married.] Mr. Startford, of Heigham, to Miss Cook—At West Basham, Lieut. T. Holloway, to Miss J. E. Rudkin—At Cromer, Mr. S. W. Thurston, to Miss M. M. Peele—Mr. Blythe, of Heacham, to Miss S. Curtis, of Lynn—At Yarmouth, Mr. J. Nolloth, to Miss E. Dawes—At Norwich, Mr. W. H. Stebbing, to Miss C. Wabey—Mr. R. Talbot, to Miss R. Parr—Mr. J. Daniels, to Miss M. Wells—Mr. W. Scotter, to Mrs. H. Smithson.

Died.] At Bealing, Miss C. Casterton—At Norwich, Miss Ann Smith—Mr. T. Smith, 87—At St. Michael's at Plea, Mrs. Harvey, 79—At North Tuddenham, Mr. Sanders, 77—At Yarmouth, Mrs. Mitchel—Mrs. Gallant, 88—Mrs. E. Foley—Mrs. Cozens—Mrs. Maul—Mrs. M. Thaxter, 84—At Castleacre, Mr. H. Dye, 76—At Stalham, Rev. J. Berney—At Lynn, Mrs. Kirk, 76—At Wrenningham, Mr. J. Bush, 89, leaving 140 children, grand-children, and great-grand-children—At Cromer, Mr. W. Jacob, 75—At Great Ormsby, James Symonds, esq. 69, descended from one of the oldest families in the county, seated for ages at Coleby, Suffield, Clay next the Sea, and Great Ormsby—At Wymondham, Mrs. Gedge, 84—At Blakeney, Mrs. M. Drosier, 78—At his house in Surrey-street, Norwich, after a severe and tedious illness, borne with the utmost resignation, W. Stevenson, esq. This gentleman has, for a length of time past, been the senior proprietor of "The Norfolk Chronicle," in which public capacity he has secured the lasting esteem and respect of all good men. He closed a well-spent life in the 72d year of his age.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Birth.] At Rushden, Mrs. Williams, of a daughter.

Married.] At Spratton, Mr. W. Hefford, to Miss E. Wright—At Yelvertoft, Mr. R. Bray, to Miss Bray—At Northampton, S. Sharman, jun. esq. to Miss E. M. Malim—At Earl's Barton, Mr. J. A. Lovell, to Miss M. Gaudern—At Brixworth, Mr. T. Smith, to Miss Brawn—At Yardly Hastings, Rev. J. Hippus, to Miss Berrill—At Brampton, Mr. J. Birdsall, to Miss. A. Vialls.

Died.] At Sudborough House, J. Dore, esq.—At Long Buckby, Mrs. Lee—At Northampton, Mr. J. Mennard, 97—Alderman Kirshaw—Mrs. J. Newcome—At Mears-Ashby, Mrs. Callis, 83—At Welford, Mr. T. Woodford, 78—At Sulgrave, Mrs. Malsbury—At Markfield, Mr. T. Adnutt, 37—At Grafton Underwood, Mr. J. Bland—Mr. Ward, of Whitwick, and Mrs. S. Swann, both suddenly.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Births.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Baillie, of a daughter—At Low Gosforth, Mrs. Brandling, of a son—At North Shields, Mrs. Carr, of a daughter—At Newcastle, Mrs. Adamson, of a daughter.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. T. Pattison, to Miss E. Ridley—Mr. J. Nixon, to Miss M. Johson—Mr. J. Blackburn, to Miss S. Brown—At Bedlington, Mr. T. Nicholson, to Miss Forster—At Hexham, Mr. E. Turnbull, to Miss R. Hindmarsh—At Berwick, Mr. J. Elliot, to Miss F. Millar—At Gosforth, Mr. W. Dodd, to Miss M. Hall.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. A. Cartright, 75—Mr. R. Watson, 76—Mr. J. Story—Mr. D. Robertson—Mrs. J. Hewitson, 78—Ms. J. Hunter—Mr. J. Atkinson—At Gateshead, Mrs. Hawks—At North Shields, Mr. T. Todd—Mr. P. Ford—At Alnwick, A. Lambert, esq.—Mr. M. Forster—At Hexham, Mrs. Watson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Births.] At East Bridgford, Mrs. Leacroft, of a son—At Nottingham, Mrs. J. Hadden, of a daughter.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Somers, to Miss H. Hutton—Mr. T. Windley, to Miss J. Hutchinson—Mr. G. Huckerby, to Miss J. M. Cocking—At Babworth, Mr. F. Marriot, to Miss Lown—At Lenton, Mr. J. Stewartson, to Miss M. Eyre—At Sandiacre, Mr. J. Oldershaw, to Miss Attenborough.

Died.] At Beeston, Mr. J. Bond, 78—At Kingston, Mr. S. Simson—At Granby, Mr. Bonsor—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Blount, 78—Mr. J. Alexander—Mr. R. Stocks—Mrs. Clay—Mrs. Alliot, 78—Mrs. Maples—Miss Senior—Mrs. S. Varney, 74—Mr. Newitt—At East Retford, Rev. R. Morton, 77—At Arnold, Mrs. Flinders, 74—At Wilford, Mrs. Willerton.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Adderbury, Mr. Hearding, to Miss Steele—Mr. J. Heath, to Mrs. Merrick, of Oxford—At Chipping Norton, Mr. Harris, to Miss Huckvale—Mr. T. Barnett, of Holywell, Oxford, to Miss Louisa Legg—Mr. J. Hemming, of Oxford, to Miss C. Applebee.

Died.] At Banbury, Mr. Willson, sen. 82—Mr. W. Gubbins—At Charlbury, Mrs. M. Wellington—At Oxford, Mrs. Forty, 69—Mrs. Boulter, 77—Mr. W. White—Mr. W. Taylor—Mr. J. East, 85—Mr. W. Dorrington, late of Thame—At Thame, Mrs. Ricketts, 90—At Hailey, Mr. Humphriss.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] At Seaton, Mr. W. Cousins—At Oakham, Rev. Mr. M'Farlane.

SHROPSHIRE.

Birth.] At Gravel Hill, Mrs. Beauchamp St. John, of a daughter.

Married.] At Hodnet, Mr. T. Churton, to Miss M. A. Hodgkin—At Shrewsbury, Rev. J. Richards, to Miss M. A. Price—Mr. J. J. Griffiths, to Mrs. Ford—Mr. J. Watkins, to Miss M. Poole—Mr. Buffrey, to Miss A. Jones—Rev. C. G. Wade, to Miss A. M. Burton—At Bishops-Castle, J. S. Adams, esq. to Miss E. E. M'Taggart—At Kinnersley, Mr. A. Davis, to Miss M. Lloyd.

Died.] At Oldbury, near Bridgnorth, Rev. T. M. Lyster, 69, a justice of the peace for the county—At Bridgnorth, Mr. T. Penson—Mr. F. Pigott—At Corvedale, Mr. Downes—At Chetwynde, Mr. Scott—At Hodnet, Mr. G. Morris—At Malpas, Mr. R. Taylor—At Newport, Mrs. Meredith—At Donnington, Miss S. Maddeley—At Oswestry, Mrs. Cartwright—Miss P. Cocker-

ill—At the Moor, Mrs. Walcot—At Wrexham, Mr. Edwards—At Madeley, W. Ferriday, esq.—At Shrewsbury, R. Scott, esq. of Betton.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Births.] At Bath, Mrs. Moyzey, of a still-born daughter—At Batheaston, Mrs. Aveline, of a daughter.

Married.] Capt. Ponting, of Mount Pleasant, to Mrs. Beaven—Mr. E. Peters, to Miss Slade, of Upper Easton—At Bath, Mr. D. Harrison, to Miss A. P. Aplin—Rev. C. Taylor, to Miss A. M. Tyndale—J. Mogg, esq. to Miss M. A. Gage—Maj.-gen. Layard, to Miss Richardson—At Moorlinch, J. Dawbin, jun. esq. to Miss Pulsford—At Taunton, Mr. J. Duck, to Miss S. Mullet—At Bridgwater, Mr. T. P. Browne, to Miss Pine—At Wells, Mr. J. Sherborne, to Miss L. Palmer.

Died.] At Bath, Miss J. H. Watts—Mrs. Sloper—Miss Noble—Miss Falconer—Mr. Park—At Bridgwater, Mr. J. Parker—Mr. Cockings—At Wellington, T. Fox, esq.—At Frome, Lieut. W. Carter, 84—R. Blunt, esq.—T. Clement, 86—At Merriott, Mr. R. C. Baker—At Bathwick Farm, Mr. J. Palmer, 76—At Lambridge, Miss M. Sturge—Mr. Charles Pindar, youngest son of Mrs. Pindar, of Union Passage, Bath; in a fit of mental derangement, he discharged a pistol at himself, highly laden with powder only; the barrel of which unhappily bursting, caused immediate dissolution by the division of the pulmonary artery. This young man was highly esteemed in the small circle of friends in which he moved: a general urbanity of manners and kindness of heart constituted the prevailing traces of his character. Latterly he had been particularly studious; his intenseness to which, commingled with the *variety* of his studies, appears too unhappily to have paved the way to the fatal catastrophe.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Birth.] At Lichfield, Lady Darwin, of a son.

Married.] F. Collins, esq. of the Borton, near Stafford, to Miss A. Willson.

Died.] At Haregate, near Leek, Mrs. M. Chorley, 86—At Lichfield, Mrs. Taylor—Moreton Walhouse, esq. father of E. J. Littleton, esq. M.P. for Staffordshire—Mrs. Bowles, relict of the Rev. St. John Bowles, of Caversall.

SUFFOLK.

A very elegant mural monument has lately been erected in Beccles church, executed by J. L. Chantrey, esq. R.A. in memory of Dr. Jos. Arnold, naturalist to the Hon. East India Company, in the island of Sumatra, where he fell a victim to his thirst for science in that most pestilential climate.

Birth.] At Dedham, Mrs. Webb, of a still-born daughter.

Married.] Mr. Grimwood, of Layer, to Miss Hicks—At Bury, Mr. Munro, to Miss Steggles—Mr. J. Juliens, to Mrs. S. Thompson—Mr. T. Wincott, to Miss. S. A. E. Stockings—At Ipswich, Rev. C. Bridges, to Miss H. Torlesse—At Hasketon, Mr. J. Fox, to Miss M. Buttrum—Rev. J. G. Dobree, to Miss E. E. Tweed.

Died.] At the College, Ely, Mrs. R. Durham—At Great Bealings, Miss C. Costerton—At Culpho Hall, near Ipswich, Mrs. Thompson—At Raydar, Mr. J. Wells, 98—At Debenham, Mr. R. Beck—At Ipswich, Mr. V. Coker—At Brandon, Mr. J. Hardy—At Stutton, Mr. W. Turner, 89—At Beccles Mrs. Clubbe—At Thorpe Morieux, Mrs. Mudd, 78—Mr. J. Abbott, of Erwarton Hall—At Bury, Mrs. Lincoln—Mrs. E. Ruffle, 82—R. Hewes, esq. of Lexden, 83—At Wethersfield, T. Stock, esq. 71.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, Rev. T. C. F. Tufnell, to Miss C. Penford—At Burwash, J. Philcox, esq. to Miss R. Hughs.

Died.] At Auckfield, W. Clutton, esq. 86—At Wakehurst Place, J. L. Peyton, esq.—At Chiddingly Park, Mr. J. Funnell—At Brighton, Miss S. Alnutt.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Birth.] At Berkswell Hall, Mrs. Wilmot, of a daughter.

Married.] W. Dickens, esq. of Cherington, to Miss L. Park—The Earl of Aylesford, to Lady A. S. Greville, sister to the Earl of Warwick—At Rugby, J. Sculthorpe, esq. to Miss F. L. Williams—At Birmingham, Mr. J. M. Knott, to Miss T. J. Frears.

Died.] At Harborough Magna, Mr. J. Newcumb, jun.—At Corngreaves, J. Attwood, esq. 75—At Warwick, Mr. Richard Loveday, 39—At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. J. Bernhurst—At Buybrook, Mr. J. Levitt.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. J. Addison, to Miss A. Whitehead.

Died.] At Kendal, Mrs. M. Harrison, 95—Mrs. Agnes.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Castle Combe, G. P. Thompson, esq. to Miss E. Scrope—At Devizes, Mr. Perry, to Miss S. Perry—At Warminster, Lieut. Linthorne, R.N. to Miss M. Buckler—At Steeple Ashton, Mr. Wereat, of Bratton, to Miss Smith—At Melksham, Mr. J. Bullock, to Miss M. A. Croome—At Lyneham, Mr. J. Large, to Miss M. Rumboll.

Died.] At Broad Hinton, Rev. W Andrews, M.A.—At Westcot, Mr. Clark—At Colne, Mr. Atchley, 86—Rev. T. Greenwood, 80—At Westbury, Mrs. M. Bourne—At Salisbury, Mrs. M. Lewis—Mr. Lampard, 80—At Devizes, Mrs. Cale—Mrs. B. Anstie—Mr. J. Gray—At Wilsford, Miss M. Pinckney—At Highworth, Mrs. Crowdy—At Malmesbury, Mrs. M. Griffin, 76.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Upton-on-Severne, W. H. Buckle, esq. to Miss Martin—Mr. D. Davis, to Miss Lane—At Pershore, Mr. J. Lavies, to Miss M. Bedford.

Died.] At Evesham, Mr. J. Wylie—At Henwick, T. Farley, esq. 80, a magistrate of the city and county—At Rainbow Hill, Mr. R. Moseley—At Paxford, T. Roberts, esq. 76.

YORKSHIRE.

Endowed Schools.—By the decisions of the Chancery Court, the revenue of two schools, one at Rishworth, near Halifax, and the other at Dewsbury, is now swelled from 500*l.* to nearly

3,000*l.* a year; and it is expected that the number of scholars to partake of the benefits will be increased in the same proportion.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. W. Fryer, to Miss H. Harvey—Mr. T. Edmonson, to Miss M. Calvert—Mr. W. Ellison, to Miss Sudolen—Mr. F. Parker, to Miss Ward—At Halifax, Mr. J. Cousin, to Miss B. Appleyard—Mr. J. Whitaker, to Miss E. S. Webster—Mr. J. Kemp, to Miss L. Armytage—At Bolton by Bolland, P. Dawson, esq. to Miss J. C. Dawson—At Huddersfield, Mr. Aistin, to Miss Wilson—At Sculcoates, Mr. W. Posker, to Miss F. Umpleby—At Everingham, the Hon. Chas. Langdale, third son of the late, and brother of the present, Lord Stourton, and grandson of the last Lord Langdale, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, esq. of Everingham Park, in this county.

Died.] At Burley, Mr. J. Hincliffe — At Spaldington, Mr. J. Broader, 73—At Shipley Hall, Rev. J. Myers, 83—At Hillhouse-bank, Mrs. Shaw—At Leeds, Mrs. Wood, 78—Mrs. Pawson, 81—Mrs. Giles, 74—At Scarborough, Mr. H. Breary—Mrs. Johnson—At York, Mr. F. Benson—At Mirfield, Mrs. Kitson—At Wakefield, Mr. G. Orange, 74—At Wombwell, Mr. G. Linley—At Doncaster, Mrs. Boulton—Thos. Grimston, esq. 68, of Grimston and Kilnwick.

WALES.

Birth.] Mrs. Williams, of the Cottage, near Llanfyllin, of a son.

Married.] At Kemys, near Usk, Rev. T. Williams, to Miss Rees—At Conway, Mr. J. Jones, to Miss Parry—At Llangollen, R. Jones, esq. to Miss Edwards—At Llanystindwy, Rev. W. Poole, to Miss A. J. Nanney.

Died.] At Swansea, Rev. Dr. Jenkins—Mr. Grove, post-master—At Cadoxton, J. Place, esq.—At Ivy House, Glamorgan, W. Price, esq.—At Holywell, W. Smedley, esq.—At Beaumaris, J. Jones, esq. solicitor.

SCOTLAND.

The foundation of the monument erecting to the memory of Lord Melville, was lately laid in the centre of St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh. The structure is to be an exact representation of the celebrated Column of Trajan at Rome. The current coins of the realm, an almanack, and several newspapers, were deposited in a crystal bottle, hermetically sealed; as also the following inscription engraved on a plate of gold:

In Memoriam
Viri reipublicæ gerendæ peritissimi,
HENRICI DUNDAS,
Qui, regnante Georgio Tertio,
Temporibus gloriâ haud minus quam periculo plenis,
Præfectus Navalis ærarii,
Regis a Secretis,
Septemvirorum Navalium Princeps,
Classibus Britanniæ bene feliciterque consulendo,
"Optimus Nautarum Amicus,"
In perpetuum haberi meruit,
Hæc columna collocata est,
Sociis Navalibus et Classiariis Sumptum
Sponte conferentibus, ut,
Admirantis et grati animi extaret ad posteros
MONUMENTUM,
Anno Domini MDCCCXXI. Georgii Quarti Regnantis II.

On the inverse side;

To the Memory of
that illustrious Statesman,
HENRY DUNDAS,
LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE,
During the eventful and glorious reign of George III. successively Treasurer of the Navy, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and First Lord of the Admiralty,
of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;
Whose unwearied and successful exertions to promote the interests of the British Navy, have justly entitled him to be
ever esteemed
The Seaman's best Friend;
This Monumental Column is erected
by the
Voluntary Contributions of the Officers, Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines, of the Royal Navy of these United Kingdoms,
as a Testimonial of Admiration and Gratitude,
in the year of our Lord, 1821,
and in the second year of the reign of
his Majesty King George IV.

Births.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. Wylly, of a son—At Gartmere House, Mrs. C. Graham, of a daughter—At Kilravock Castle, Mrs. Rose, of a daughter—At Touch House, Mrs. M'Donald, of Staffa, of a daughter—At Kilgraston, the Hon. Mrs. Grant, of a daughter.

Married.] At Rettyhill Cottage, near Inverness, Lieut. H. B. M'Kenzie, to Miss Jessie Mackay—At St. George's Chapel, W. H. Gordon, esq. to Miss J. M'Cleod, of Lynager—At Old Aberdeen, A. Nicolson, esq. to Miss E. J. Jack.

Died.] At Ruddery House, Miss S. Fowler—At Sheal House, Ann M'Rae, 112—At Kilgraston, the Hon. Mrs. Grant—At the Manse of Roskeen, Mrs. Ross, 73—At Tain, Mrs. D. Ross—At Edinburgh, J. Bonar, esq.—Lieut-col. Englis—At Paisley, Rev. Dr. Findlay.

IRELAND.

The Dean and Chapter of the Archdiocess of Cashel have elected the Very Rev. Dr. Wright, the Vicar Capitular of the vacant see; and Dr. Laffin was unanimously appointed Archbishop.

Birth.] At Dublin, Mrs. Hutton, of a son.

Married.] At Dublin, C. Knox, esq. to Miss E. Knox—E. Handcock, esq. to Miss D. Ormsby.

Died.] At Brussels, the Rt. Hon. Randal Plunkett, thirteenth Lord Dunsany, third Baron of Ireland. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Edward Archdeacon, esq. and second, Mary, sister to Sir Drummond Smith, bart. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Edward Wadding, who distinguished himself in the Guards, during most of the late arduous contests, and was severely wounded in Egypt.